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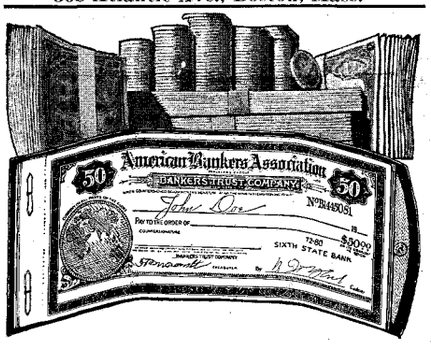

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The Outlook

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The Outlook

MAY 21, 1919

THE VICTORY LOAN AN AMAZING SUCCESS

FEW doubted that the four and one-half billion dollars' worth of Victory Loan Notes offered by the Government would be taken up, but there was doubt whether the new loan, like its four predecessors, would be taken up in large proportion by small subscribers. While exact figures are not yet available, it is estimated as we write that at least fifteen million separate persons purchased the new securities. This, to be sure, is a smaller number than subscribed in the preceding loan, but that loan was for six billions and was raised under the immediate stress of actual war. It is a triumph also that the new loan was very much over-subscribed—probably a billion and a half dollars above the amount asked for. The Government had in advance declared its intention not to accept over-subscriptions; it will scale down only the large amounts subscribed—those over $10,000 each. Every district in the country exceeded its quota of subscription. In every respect the placing of the loan was not merely successful, but exceeded even sanguine expectations.

It is evident that the great body of the American people felt both a duty and a desire to stand behind the Government's war debts. It is evident also that there was a large amount of accumulated profits and income available for the purchase of National securities—a greater amount and more widely subdivided than most people thought. That such a loan should be negotiated without disturbing the market values of other securities and in a sound and hopeful condition of the country's money and stock markets is decidedly gratifying as an indication of actual business prosperity.

One important element in the success of the loan was its exceeding attractiveness as an investment. The small investor saw the advantage of that form of the notes which bears interest at 4¾ per cent and is exempt from any taxation with the exception of the super-income tax, which does not largely affect the small investor; on the other hand, the big investor or company saw the advantage of the form of the bond which bears interest at 3¾ per cent and involves no income tax even on the super-income.

The total amount which the people of the country have loaned to the Government in the five great drives and in the purchase of War Stamps may be roughly stated to be a little over twenty-two billion dollars. But about ten billion dollars of this was not expended by the United States in war but loaned to our allies, and on that portion our Government does not, of course, pay interest. It would be too sanguine to assume, because the loan just completed is understood to be the last to be raised by a "drive," that the expenditure of the Government in war has been entirely provided for, and that it has nothing else to do but to pay interest on the loans. There are still a good many outstanding obligations, and necessary expenditure must be incurred in the future but growing out of the war. No doubt the period of high taxation must continue for some time to come.

It would be impossible to praise too highly the efficiency and energy of the publicity managers in all the great public loans; they have done remarkable work, and very largely purely through patriotism and without compensation. In one way or another they have brought home to every one in the country the opportunity and the patriotic obligation involved. The people have become partners with the Government in making it possible to carry out the stupendous undertaking upon which we entered when we joined the Allies in the effort to overthrow Pan-Germanism and ruthlessness.

TWO AMERICAN WITNESSES

Thomas W. Lamont is one of the best known and most competent of American financiers. He is a member of the permanent Armistice Commission, and has been visiting Luxemburg, Trèves, and Coblenz. In an interview with Mr. Grasty, of the New York "Times," he has given a picture of the contrast between Germany and France that ought to be kept in the mind of all Americans. "The steep heights above the Moselle, which enters the Rhine at Coblenz," said Mr. Lamont, "are crowded with hops and grapes. Nowhere is there a sign of war and the countryside is untouched and smiling." And he adds:

> The interior of Germany shows suffering and hunger, but not the Rhine towns. The children there are robust and stoutly clad.
>
> It was Easter morning when I was there, and the whole German population swarmed on the streets bound for churches. The German burghers with bell-crowned stovepipe hats, the *Hausfrauen* in black with their lace collars, little children in their best dresses, seemed happy and content, already forgetting that they were ruled by a victorious foe.
>
> The contrast between this scene and those in northern France or Belgium rouses one's ire. Here was ease and plenty, even if the enemy's flag waves over them. Back in northern France were blackened waste, desolation, want, distress, and misery. Agricultural implements had been stolen to cultivate the vineyards of Coblenz. There the little children are pinched and ill-clad, but in Coblenz even the dogs are fat.

Mr. Lamont furthermore testifies that Alsace, even in six months, has "melted completely into France." And he gives these picturesque specifications:

> The old men with their long, square beards, who were youths of twenty-one when the Treaty of Frankfort was signed, are now coming back into their own. They are already forgetting how to speak German. . . . The German imperial arms, etched in marble on the fronts of all public buildings, have been chiseled off, and the Fleur de Lis of France in fresh white marble is taking their place. . . . These are but outward symbols, but they are significant. As to the inward industrial life the change is more significant. . . . The case of important mines near Colmar is typical. . . . The Germans were supposed to be efficient, but already under French management the output of potash mines has almost doubled and will continue to increase.

The bridges which the Germans destroyed for no military purpose will take years to rebuild, Mr. Lamont said. Meanwhile southern Alsace-Lorraine will be crippled and her industries held back. "That is what Germany wanted," was Mr. Lamont's comment. "That is what Germany planned. That was the scheme of permanent deviltry. That is what she must pay for, and to the limit. Those are the acts the remembrance of which will make the Chiefs of State stern and obdurate when at Versailles German delegates plead their incapacity to pay full reparation for the damage done."

And Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, who served first with the Belgian Relief Commission and then in the service of the American Food Commission in investigating food conditions in several European countries, has just returned and given his testimony. According to him, as to almost all the other witnesses who have been in Germany, the people of Germany are still unvanquished in their own opinion. Although he recognizes the need of sending food to Germany to minimize the danger of Bolshevism, he says that the Ebert Government is "capitalizing Bolshevism" and is "deliberately painting a false background to the events of the war." Mr. Kellogg is quoted as saying that "it is clear to every foreigner in Germany that the armistice

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was a mistake; that only a surrender could give that correct background to events."

These are some facts that it is well to keep in mind when we are considering the terms of the Treaty.

As "F. P. A.," in the New York "Tribune," has remarked: "Those who believe the Treaty is too severe forget, perhaps, that the war also was too severe."

CROSS-OCEAN AIR-FLIGHTS

Whatever plane and whatever aviator may win the honor of first crossing the Atlantic, or even if the attempt fails, the public at large has had a valuable course of aeronautical education through the preparation for the proposed flights. What one type or another is best suited for, what are the respective advantages and disadvantages of airplane, seaplane, and dirigible, what practical value attends the air-crossing of the Atlantic—these and other questions have lately taken up a large part of current discussion. Perhaps the greatest actual benefit to the cause of aviation comes from just this incitement of popular interest. That the airplane is useful for other things than war and sport is shown by the year's report of the New York and Washington air mail service just issued. In the year it has carried 7,720,840 letters between the two cities.

Naturally, Americans have watched with most attention the progress of our own gigantic seaplanes. Two of them have made two "legs" of their route (Rockaway Beach – Halifax – Newfoundland – Azores – Portugal), and, as we write, may start for the Azores any minute or may await their comrade, the NC-4, which illustrated the comparative security of the seaplane over the airplane by driving, partly under her own power, over a long expanse of sea surface into the port of Chatham, Massachusetts, after mishaps in the air had interrupted her flight. These seaplanes, owned and manned by our Navy, are not competing for the money prize and are not taking foolishly reckless risks; for their route is watched by American war vessels; they are quite capable of sustaining themselves for a long time in the water; and they have each four Liberty engines. Each carried 25,000 pounds weight in the flight from Rockaway to Halifax, and it is planned to increase this to 28,000 on the actual ocean flight.

At the other extreme as to type are the two British airplanes which have been waiting several weeks in Newfoundland for favorable weather. Their proposed dash across the whole Atlantic is daring in the extreme, not because of the distance, but because of the always considerable danger of engine trouble, the impossibility of making repairs, and the slight chance of safety if a descent in mid-ocean is necessary. On the other hand, the airplane is much speedier than the seaplane; it might make the voyage in less than a day; thus the danger from sudden weather change is less. The layman is, on the whole, inclined to say that success by an airplane would prove nothing new and is inexcusably dangerous, while that of the seaplane would be a demonstration of the right way to cope with air problems and a triumph of wise planning and thorough preparation. The seaplane is an American achievement both as to invention and development.

CONSUMERS IN CO-OPERATION

Every one knows of the successful and extensive associations in England under which wholesale and retail distribution of goods is carried on by co-operative societies. Few know how much has been done in this direction in the United States. We are not particularly surprised when we are told that the British co-operative societies now do a business of about a billion dollars a year and save their members about one hundred million dollars. But we are surprised when we read that there are now not far from twenty-five hundred consumers' co-operative associations in the United States.

This fact, and others equally interesting, we find stated in a well-informed and encouraging editorial in the New York "Evening Post." The number of such societies in this country has been multiplied by three within the last two years, and it is not improbable, one surmises, that this growth may be due to the pressure of high prices, which has driven people to combine against them. The associations which have come into prominence lately are largely among the industrial centers, and they have been encouraged by organized labor. The article to which we have referred states, for instance, that the Illinois miners have sixty-five such societies, doing a yearly business of about four million dollars, and entirely managed by workingmen. In Seattle the expansion of co-operation has been remarkable. It started in a strike of butchers, which led consumers to establish a shop of their own, which later took over the city market, and now, it is reported, does a monthly business in meat of seventy thousand dollars and has its own slaughter-house. Many other co-operative shops managed by consumers for themselves are to be found in Seattle. In California the movement has made great progress, and a "Union of Producers and Consumers" has been formed which combines many of the local enterprises. Last year a National convention of co-operative enterprises was held in Springfield, Illinois, and it is thought that a National wholesale enterprise will be the result.

It would not be at all astonishing (in view of what has been done in Great Britain, and in view of the fact that in Russia ten thousand co-operative societies existed in 1914 and that the number has since largely increased) if one method of relief from economic distress and the evil of excessive profits for middlemen may ultimately be found in just this direction of intelligent, mutual business helpfulness of consumers by consumers and for consumers.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS

The Episcopal Church Congress, which held its sessions in New York early this month, was notable for the topics selected for consideration and for the frank and fearless way in which the subjects were handled by the clerical and lay writers. The need for an American Labor party was strongly argued by the Rev. Percy Grant and Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, head of the Greenwich House, New York, who agreed that there was no hope for labor in either of the existing political parties, and contended that the formation of a Labor party is the only security against revolutionary Socialism. The opposite view was forcefully presented in a most able paper written by Mr. B. Preston Clark, of Boston, who asserted that such a step would emphasize class distinctions and inevitably invite a counter-organization of capital.

On the obligation of the Church to support a League of Nations a sharp difference of opinion revealed itself. The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of the historic St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., took the unpopular view and stoutly denied any such obligation.

Next to these topics the subject which attracted most attention was the Effect of War on Religion, which was introduced by a brilliant paper written by the Rev. Dr. William Austin Smith, editor of the "Churchman," who said that the war had forced organized religion to define its enthusiasms and revealed the fact that many of its enthusiasms are not edifying.

On purely Church matters the mind of the Congress was manifestly in favor of a radical change in the seminary training of candidates for the ministry, putting the emphasis not so much on theology as on the application of religion to life. Under the head of Essentials of Prayer-Book Revision, the need for modernizing the Prayer-Book was strongly urged and greater flexibility in its use advocated. Bishop Johnson closed the sessions with a forceful and amazingly frank paper on "The Place of the Episcopate in a Democ-

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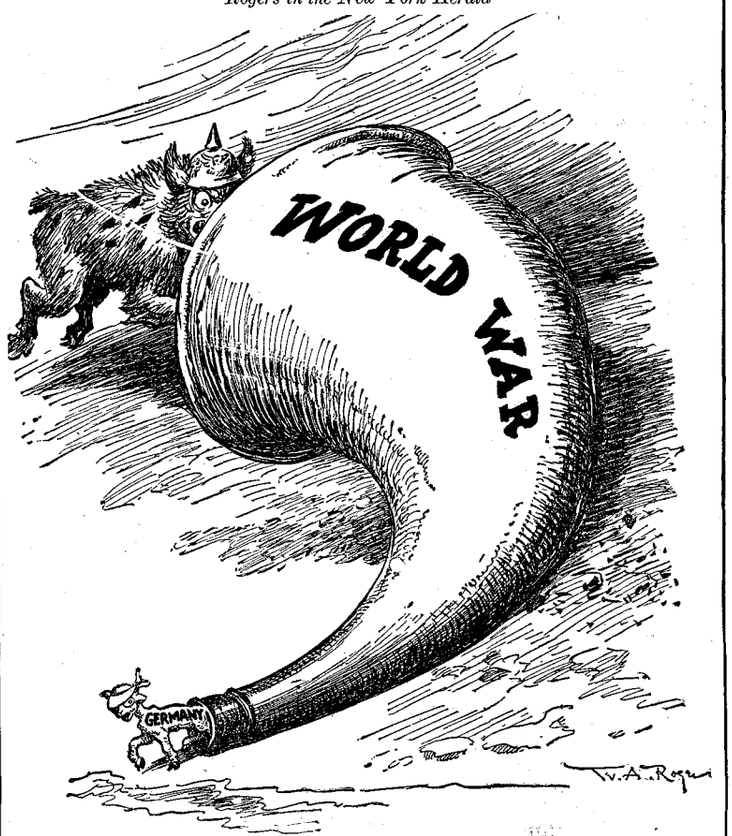
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Rogers in the New York Herald



FINIS!

Darling in the New York Tribune

MAYBE IF YOU'D THROW A LITTLE GREEN STUFF INTO THEIR YARD ONCE IN A WHILE THEY WOULD NOT KEEP BREAKING INTO THE GARDEN
BUSINESS INTERRUPTION
STRIKES
WAGE DEMANDS
BUSINESS RESUMPTION
LABOR
PROFIT SHARING
BUSINESS
LABOR TROUBLES

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THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY IT WORKS WONDERS

Cronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle

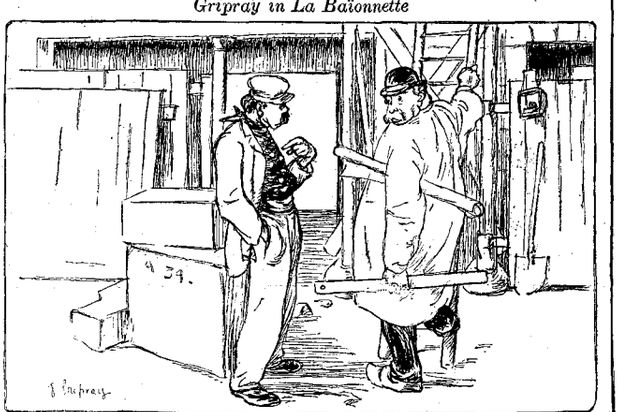
THE COMING TRANSFORMATION—JULY FIRST

From France-Amérique (New York)

WHERE PROHIBITION IS UNKNOWN

"What precautions do you take against microbes?"
"First we boil the water."—"Good."
"Then we filter it."—"Fine."
"Then we drink beer."

Gripray in La Baïonnette



AN UNAPPRECIATED HERO

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racy," and urged the necessity of ridding the Episcopal Church in America of the traditions of the Roman and Anglican episcopate.

The Church Congress is usually regarded as the prelude to the General Convention, and in its choice of subjects and its bold treatment of modern social and religious problems it raises the hope that the General Convention, which meets at Detroit in October, will rise to the height of real leadership.

CANADA'S RAILWAY PROBLEMS

Partly as a result of the war, Canada has a railway problem of her own which in some respects bears a strong resemblance to that of the United States. It would be idle to conjecture whether or not a majority of Canadians favor in the abstract the principle of public ownership of railways. Apparently Canada has no choice in the matter. Whether she likes it or not, the Dominion is committed by necessity to the public ownership and operation of more than twenty-two thousand miles of railway, comprising two transcontinental systems with numerous and extensive branch lines. The ownership and operation of this big railway mileage entail also the ownership and operation of two commercial telegraph systems and a chain of high-class hotels.

Canada did not follow the example of Great Britain and the United States in taking over the operation of the railways during the war. Instead, she appointed in October, 1917, the Canadian Railway War Board, a body which co-ordinated the efforts of the various railways while still leaving them under their private management. The system worked well, the efficiency of Canadian railways being the admiration of the rest of the American continent during a trying period. The Canadian Pacific, the biggest and strongest of Canadian railways, was able without special difficulty to overcome all the financial obstacles of the war period; but the way was far from smooth for the newer roads—the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Wage increases granted on American railways by Mr. McAdoo led to similar demands in Canada which could not be denied. Increased freight and passenger rates were sanctioned by the Canadian Railway Commission to compensate for increased operating costs; but apparently no practicable increase could save the situation for the newer and weaker roads. It is doubtful if they could have survived even if there had been no wage increases.

Both roads were built almost wholly on public credit, their bonds having been lavishly guaranteed by the Dominion Government and several of the provincial governments during a long period of optimism and prosperity preceding the war. The plain truth seems to be that there was much unnecessary building in advance of requirements and much unnecessary and wasteful duplication of lines not only across the wide stretch of territory, as yet unproductive, which separates eastern from western Canada, but on the western prairies as well.

In the spring of 1914 the Canadian Northern was given a heavy guarantee of bonds by the Dominion Government. Sir Robert Borden made it a condition of the grant that the Government should receive forty per cent of the common stock in return for this guarantee of credit, while fifteen per cent was to be held in escrow to revert to the Government in the event of this financial assistance not proving sufficient. The outbreak of war made it impossible to market these bonds to advantage, and, after a long struggle, the Canadian Northern management gave up the task, surrendering the entire ownership of the road to the Canadian Government. A few weeks ago the Grand Trunk Pacific advised the Government that it could no longer pay its fixed charges, and the ownership of this road also has reverted to the Government.

In addition to these two lines, Canada already owned the National Transcontinental, built by the Laurier Government, to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific at Winnipeg and link it with the Atlantic seaboard; and the Intercolonial, built shortly after confederation, to link the Province of Quebec with Halifax. All of these roads have now been consolidated into one system, to be operated by the Government through a commission.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

IF the object of the victors' terms of peace is to humiliate the enemy, the terms of the treaty, outlined elsewhere in this issue, drawn up by the Peace Conference at Paris and presented at Versailles, certainly fulfill their purpose.

Only a year ago the German dream of world domination was coming perilously near fulfillment as the field-gray battalions crashed through the British and French lines and the German cannon roared out their mockery of the efforts of America. World Domination was what the leaders of the mighty German Empire gambled for. They knew, and said, that if they lost the alternative would be Downfall. They lost, and Downfall it is. Though even now, with their navy ingloriously surrendered and with their territory occupied by the victors' troops, the German leaders desperately seek to find some other outcome, even though they may secure some modification of the terms placed before them on the Lusitania anniversary, that word Downfall, written on every page and into every phrase of the treaty which they will have to sign, will sear their eyes and burn itself into their brains.

If the object of the victors' terms of peace is to record in history the terrible lesson that vaulting ambition may o'erleap itself and that cynical contempt of the moral convictions of mankind may bring down on the offender the world's wrath, this treaty fulfills its purpose. The requirements embodied in it are such as only an outraged community could impose upon a criminal. The very signatures are eloquent, for on one side will be recorded the names of twenty-seven nations, speaking for the conscience of the world, while on the other side will stand alone the name of the offender, Germany.

But if the object of the victors' terms of peace is something more; if it is to provide security for the future and to bring the mind of the offender to a consciousness of guilt, it is not yet certain that the treaty presented to the Germans at Versailles will fulfill its purpose.

SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE

When a criminal is arrested, convicted, and sentenced, in order to insure the safety of the community from his further depredations two things are necessary:

(1) The assuring of the strength of the captors.
(2) The weakening of the criminal.

(1) For assuring the strength of the captors of Germany the chief provision is the League of Nations. We have recorded our belief in the need of such an organization of the nations of the world, and we hardly need to reaffirm our belief here. There could be little hope of future security unless the nations provided some means for acting together in order to preserve the peace of the world as they have acted together in restoring it.

But of itself a League of Nations will do nothing. Its efficacy depends upon the strength of its position and its resources, and upon the unity of its spirit. What about the strength of the position of this League and of its resources? Marshal Foch is without doubt the greatest authority in the world as to this point, and it is rather alarmingly reported that he is not satisfied with the provisions made for the strength either of the League's position or of its resources. Other reports represent him as being ready to acquiesce in the arrangements made for temporary guarantees from Great Britain and the United States to France. We cannot afford to depend upon reports pro and con. The people of the United States and those of the associated nations ought to be sure on this point. Are the sentries

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around the prisoner's place of confinement well placed, and are their arms going to be sufficient and quickly available? This is not a question of this year or this decade. It is a question to be settled now for many years to come. The prison walls are to be the military frontiers of France; and the sentries stationed nearest to the prisoner's possible place of exit are to be the French people. It is France that most needs protection, and it is the French who have had the bitterest experience of the crimes for which the prisoner is restrained. We in America can afford to be careless, indifferent, unconcerned, and rather superior to dread of possible danger if we are going to consider only our own safety; but if we are to be actuated by a sense of obligation to those who have saved us from the desolating touch of war on our own land, if we are to take counsel of those who know more of the inferno which the Boche has brought upon the earth than we do, we must not be indifferent, careless, or condescending. We must make sure that the provisions for safeguarding the world ten, twenty, thirty, fifty years from now are not so defective that some day our children, or our children's children, will condemn us for our blindness and our callousness to the warnings which the Germans' closest neighbors have given us.

The League of Nations is an experiment, one which millions are anxiously hoping will prove successful. All the more is it necessary to see that nothing is left undone which will save that experiment from failure when the test comes. The efficacy of a League of Nations, moreover, will depend not merely upon its resources in men and material, but even more upon the unity of spirit among its members. Has the process by which this treaty has been evolved created that spirit of unity? Do the terms of the treaty tend to preserve that spirit of unity? There is need for assurance on this point. Certainly when we read of demonstrations in Rome against President Wilson and in Tokyo against Americans; when we receive despatches reporting the complaints in Italian papers against America's interference in the Adriatic, in Japanese papers against America's interference in the Orient, in British papers against America's interference in Ireland, in French papers against America's interference in the arrangements for the Saar Valley, whether the complaints are just or not, it is a time for Americans to examine with care the document that has led to these displays of unfriendliness on the part of our friends and to see whether there are in that Treaty elements of disunity and antagonisms. If there are, we must see that those elements are eliminated, for there is no hope of international co-operation, no matter how elaborate the machinery may be, if there is not the force of a common sentiment and a common purpose and mutual confidence to make it operative.

(2) Has the weakening of the offender been adequately secured? For the time being, yes. There is no well-founded fear that he will break his bonds in the immediate future. But his potential strength is far from being impaired.

In order to understand what our task is in the making of peace we must keep fresh in our memory what Prussia has done in the making of war.

From the fifteenth century, when the dominions of the Hohenzollerns consisted of a small territory surrounding Berlin, Prussia has been a menace to the liberty of Europe. It was Napoleon who said, we believe, that Prussia was hatched from a cannon ball. Bit by bit, through the use of the mailed fist, Prussia conquered and subdued her neighbors, till she became the most powerful, though the least civil or civilized, of the German states; then she proceeded, by a policy carried out relentlessly by Bismarck, to dominate the rest of what we now call Germany. The Bavarians and Saxons and other German tribes disliked the Prussians, but feared them, found their military might a bringer of prestige, and succumbed to them. First awed by the chief plotters against the peace and liberty of Europe, these other states finally joined in the plot.

When the war of 1914 broke out, the conspirators were ready to put their plan through. They have been thwarted; some of their leaders have been discredited and overthrown; but the states and peoples who joined themselves together in the conspiracy still remain together. They number nearly seventy million, and hope to add to their group the Germans of Austria.

When a body of citizens unite for their own welfare or for some public good, we encourage the association; but when men unite to murder and rob their fellow-citizens, and together burn, rape, destroy, devastate, we call their union a criminal conspiracy, and try to break it up. We do not encourage them as we encouraged the orderly organizations of good citizens. If we have any intelligence and power, we break up the conspiracy, separate the conspirators, and treat each one in the gang according to the measure of his guilt.

What has made Germany a world menace has been the power of Prussia first to dominate materially the other German states, and then to dominate them mentally. An obviously intelligent policy toward Germany, strongly advocated during the war as well as since the armistice by men acquainted with European history, would have been to weaken the hold of Prussia upon the rest of Germany; to loosen the bonds between Prussia and her German neighbors; to encourage Bavaria, and Saxony, and Württemberg, and Baden, and the rest, to revert to what was once their spirit of independence and inoffensive peaceableness. Instead, there is every indication that Germany, during the period of the armistice, has been slowly but surely solidifying. While the war was in full blast, during one of the German retreats a Bavarian officer was captured. He was asked, "Are you Bavarians not sorry now that you lent yourselves to Prussia?" And his answer came promptly: "Before the war we didn't like the Prussians; but now we see that our fault was that we were not Prussian enough." What is there in the Peace Treaty that discourages that view? The Allied and Associated nations, as they are meticulously called, have failed to show any far-sighted policy toward Germany in the making of peace. Whatever policy can be discerned from watching the outcome of the Peace Conference has been that of trying to make Germany a strong nation —strong enough to provide a common government to negotiate with, strong enough to make it comparatively simple to collect money and goods in reparation; and thus, for the sake of simplifying negotiations and collecting as much of the debt as possible, the Peace Conference has been promoting the unity, and to that extent the further Prussianization, of Germany. There can be no other way of German unity except by Prussianization, for three-fifths of the Germans are Prussian. The only way to stop Prussianization is to discourage German unity, and that has not been done.

A policy toward Germany is one thing; means for putting that policy into effect is another thing. If it is asked what means could be employed to break down the artificial unity of the German Empire, it could be replied that the Allies might have said to the Germans: "With the abdication and flight of your Emperor your Empire is gone. It was his dynasty and his Potsdam gang alone that held you together. We are going to deal first with Prussia, and we shall then take the rest of you in your turn. It is Prussia—away back in the Brandenburg era—that started this thing, and it is Prussia that we are going to hold as the head of the age-long conspiracy which has resulted in this war." That is one means that conceivably might have been used. Other means could have been devised by the men of ingenuity and resource who are in the service of the Allied Governments.

But the means is incidental. The chief thing is the policy. If we had had a definite policy of encouraging the natural diversity among the German states, we

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should have had a divided and weakened Germany to deal with. We could have made some distinctions in raising the blockade here and holding it down there; we could have apportioned the retribution somewhere according to the measure of guilt. But that is past. We did not. Let us see that we do not lend ourselves in the future to any policy that would confirm the domination of Prussia over Germany or would promote any German unity sustained by the Prussian spirit, leading to a new effort by Germany under Prussian leadership to dominate the world.

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF GUILT

But there is still another object of the victor's terms of peace. That is to bring about a change in the mind of the offender. Is there any change yet discernible in the German mind? We see none. This is what Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles, said in his address to the men representing the victorious nations:

> It is demanded from us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. . . . We energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defense, were alone guilty.

It is true that he acknowledged Germany's wrong in invading Belgium, but in that he goes no further than Bethmann Hollweg himself, who, at the outbreak of the war, acknowledged the invasion to be a wrong for which Germany would pay in money. The very form of the confession was such as to show how impossible it is for the Germans to acknowledge the heinousness of their act, as if money could wipe out the stain. And so far from acknowledging any special guilt on Germany's part, Brockdorff-Rantzau actually presumes to suggest that some neutral Power or Powers be selected to judge between Germany and her judges. This spirit of impenitence is recorded in the less official, but equally typically German, utterances of Erzberger.

In answering the question of a representative of the New York "Globe" and the Chicago "Daily News," Herr Erzberger denied emphatically that the present German Government assumed any moral guilt for starting the war or for inaugurating the submarine warfare, and he added: "We see now that we made a military error. We should not have used the U-boat unless we used five thousand U-boats instead of a few hundred." And when the representative asked him, "Then Germany does recognize the fact that in some way she lost the war?" he replied: "It was not a military defeat, but a defeat brought on by hunger. The German armies were not beaten. The German people were not defeated."

And the Germans themselves as a people have not moved perceptibly toward acknowledgment of their guilt. On the contrary, a man who like Kurt Eisner acknowledged the guilt of the German people in this war they killed.

Until the Germans are repentant there is no trusting them. To feel secure because they are for the time being rendered powerless is to live in a fool's paradise. With Austria there will be eighty million Germans in Central Europe—eighty millions who are sorry, not that they devastated northern France and raped and burned and wrought havoc that surpasses in savagery all that savages ever did, but sorry only that they did not succeed, that they did not burn and rape enough; not that they had many scores of U-boats, but that they did not have five thousand; not that they used poison gas, but that they failed to make it poisonous enough. You cannot make such people sorry by encouraging them to be a strong democracy, or by encouraging them to revive their industries that we may trade with them or collect money from their profits. When the Germans were encouraged to believe that they could make a peace by negotiation on the basis of the Fourteen Points, they were discouraged from becoming aware of their position as criminals who are not in position to negotiate. When they were allowed to surrender before they acknowledged military defeat, they were permitted to remain in the opinion that they could wipe out their guilt by giving lip service to a set of abstract doctrines. It is perhaps not too late to repair in part those errors. We can at least give the Germans a chance to be ready to acknowledge the evil that they have done by enabling them to see the evil. If the Peace Treaty, or the League of Nations, were to require every German youth to spend the two years heretofore required for military service in actual labor for the rehabilitation of France and Belgium on the spot, the coming generation of Germans would not forget what their elders had wrought and would come to hate the deeds which entailed the misery and waste they were set to repair. As the Passover Feast was a memorial for the Jews, so the duty of repairing the wrong that their fathers had wrought would become a memorial to them, reminding them of the retribution that follows such a crime against humanity. It would not be economic. Labor of that sort is not efficient; but Germany has taught us—at least we ought to have learned from her—that efficiency is not all. There is a moral gain that ought to be wrought by the Peace of Versailles which will mean far more for the future happiness of the world than can be measured in German marks or secured by German bonds.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE PEACE

The Treaty presented at Versailles on May 7 was drafted in secret. Open covenants cannot always be "openly arrived at." But if this covenant is to be really open, it must now be laid open to public discussion and subjected to any revision that free peoples see are needed. The obligation, in particular, rests upon the American Senate to scrutinize this treaty and demand changes, if changes are required, for the welfare of America and the world. America is not in the position of Germany—of being required to take it or leave it. Above all, America cannot afford merely to praise God that some kind of treaty is drafted, and then turn away to her business and pleasure.

For a journal to pass in review, within a week, the result of a Peace Conference that has involved the labors of hundreds of men for three months or more, and to do that on the basis of a summary of the Treaty and not the text itself, which is as yet unavailable, would be the height of presumption. We do not need, therefore, to say that it has been our purpose here, not to point out defects in the Treaty or to pass judgment upon it, but to suggest that the Treaty should be examined in the light of its objects. The war was a war of peoples. The peace will be a peoples' peace only as the people keep in mind the object of the Treaty and understand the general effect of its terms.

When the text is published, we most earnestly hope that it will prove worthy of ratification by the United States Senate. It necessarily involves compromises, and compromises are never wholly satisfactory. The Treaty, therefore, is not likely to satisfy everybody. To reject the Treaty would be to incur the gravest responsibility. It may be desirable to propose amendments, but to propose amendments which would require reconsideration by the Peace Conference might involve delay. Although delay now would be better than disaster twenty years from now and every effort should be directed to preventing such future disaster, it would not be the part of wisdom to incur present danger unless the alternative of disaster is very clear.

The Senate of the United States, however, can accompany any action it takes upon the Treaty with a declaration interpreting its action. We should like to see the Senate formally declare in acting upon the Treaty that, while the Government of the United States proposes to fulfill to the uttermost its obligations, and will seek in every way to retain and cultivate friendship with friendly nations, especially those which have been its comrades in war, it will not relax its vigi-

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lance or its effort to make and keep the Nation strong.

Only by bearing their part in making the peace will the American people show themselves worthy of the victory that has been won.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

REASSEMBLING on May 19 in accordance with the call issued by President Wilson from Paris, Congress faces a task as difficult as any which confronted it during the period of the war.

Its duty will be twofold. On the one hand, Congress will have to bear its share of responsibility in the re-establishment of international peace; and, on the other hand, it will have to institute measures of domestic reconstruction.

In the making of peace naturally the Senate will have the foremost place, since the Senate is the treaty-making branch of Congress; but the House of Representatives may be involved, for in the League of Nations, as well as in the special arrangement which the President proposes America should enter into with Great Britain and France for the future security of Europe, the war-making powers of Congress may become involved, and in those powers the House of Representatives has its share.

Not less important than the duty of passing upon the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations is the duty of Congress to provide measures for making the Nation as strong, efficient, and free as possible, that it may take its place with honor in a new and, we hope, better world order. America is one of the countries freest from the dangers that threaten the peoples of Russia and Central Europe. Nevertheless, restlessness and something of the spirit of adventure everywhere must follow such an experience as that of this war. The people of this country, like other peoples, have found new sources of strength within themselves. They have new ambitions. They see new possibilities. The first duty of Congress is to exercise its imagination. The hope for the future lies with those men who can see with their minds that which does not yet exist and can draw their plans to meet what they see.

There are pressing and immediate duties that are obvious. First, of course, is action upon the appropriation bills, involving more than four billions of dollars, which failed of passage when the Sixty-fifth Congress came to an end. The failure of these appropriation bills created a condition that was practically unprecedented, for the Government faced the coming year with no money specifically authorized for the use of certain great departments. The special session to which the President has now called the Sixty-sixth Congress has been necessitated by the requirements of the Government for the money which cannot be used until Congress authorizes its use. Other measures introduced in the last Congress, but unenacted, require action now. Among the subjects requiring prompt attention are: the so-called reconstruction legislation, the determination of the railway policy of the country, the decision as to what to do with our newly created merchant marine, the question of immigration, the problem of unemployment, particularly with reference to the rights and needs of our returning soldiers, child labor, the application and enforcement of the newly adopted Prohibition Amendment, and, not least important, the old but ever-present need for the adoption of a proper financial system, including a budget.

The new Congress will be controlled in both houses by the Republicans. For eight years the Democratic party has controlled the House of Representatives, and for six of those years the Senate. On the principle of not swapping horses when crossing a stream the country kept the Democratic party in power, although far from satisfied with its management of certain vital questions in the war; but even before the country had safely and surely crossed the stream of war the horses were swapped. The Republican party comes into power, but also into grave responsibility. It is no time for party politics; it is no time for maneuvering for future position. It is a time when men must, as never before, act on the principle that he serves his party best who serves his country best. It is a time when Congress must exercise, not only its imagination, but its patriotism.

CHICAGO AND CITY PLANNING

IT is said that an enthusiastic Chicagoan some years ago, while making a business trip on the other side of the Atlantic, met a distinguished European archæologist and invited him to visit Chicago. Said the American: "You ought to see Chicago. It is only fifty years old and has three million inhabitants." The archæologist replied: "That does not interest me in the slightest. I would prefer rather to see a city three million years old with only fifty inhabitants." It is not unfair to say that a quarter of a century ago, when the World's Fair of '93, the most beautiful architectural exposition of modern times, was being planned, the ideals of Chicago were Youth, Energy, Bigness. The World's Fair, with its wonderful Court of Honor and its still more beautiful lagoon, started the thoughts of Chicago on another track, and its ideal may be said to-day to be Maturity, Efficiency, Beauty. Up to 1893 Chicagoans, like most Americans, assumed that cities, like Topsy, just grew, that creative intelligence has little or nothing to do with their development, that all you have to do is to attract a big population by holding out the opportunity of making money. Let them work feverishly, and in a haphazard fashion build houses, stores, factories, stockyards, and railway terminals, and the job is accomplished.

There is, however, one great advantage in energy and youth. They enable their possessor to catch the vision of new ideals and vigorously to set to work embodying them in practical results.

Chicago possessed this advantage. Having been one of the ugliest and richest cities in the country, it is now rapidly becoming one of the most beautiful and intelligent. Its conversion, which cannot fail to have its effect on other cities of the country, is either the cause or the effect, it is hard to tell which, of the city-planning movement. These reflections are suggested by a book, "What of the City?" published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, which has just come to our table. The author is Mr. Walter D. Moody, Managing Director of the Chicago Plan Commission. Mr. Moody defines city planning as follows:

> City planning in America is not a mysterious something built up slowly in the minds of a limited group of architects with city-planning aspirations. It is the simplest and most elementary proposition in the world. The planning of a city means making it what we would make our individual homes—a thing of order, of convenience, and of attractiveness. The quickest way to bring this about is to get the people truly to regard their city as their larger home.

The volume from which this sensible extract is taken is a history of the city-planning movement and its accomplishments in Chicago. Not the least interesting thing about the volume is the fact that it is profusely illustrated. Before-and-after pictures are shown, pictures of the ugly and of the lovely side of Chicago, pictures of designs that it is proposed to carry out in future and pictures of beautiful spots and arrangements in foreign cities. The book is not technical. It is human and anecdotal. We hope its reading will not be wholly confined to the city of Chicago.

To this sincerely felt tribute to the new and fine spirit of Chicago we cannot resist adding the observation that no one need be anxious lest all these fine new works and aspirations are going to take away that big-heartedness, genuineness, and naturalness which made the people of Chicago very likable even

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in the days when the physical aspect of the city was something of a horror to the eye.

That Chicago has not altogether lost her love of size and quantity, a thing that probably accounts for the fact that she has always been big-hearted, is indicated by a picture in the volume portraying one of the new constructions in Chicago's fine city plan. The picture is entitled "The New Field Museum of Natural History, *the largest marble building* in the world, fronting on Grant Park." It is rather engaging than otherwise to find that Chicago still looks even at marble buildings in a large way. The worst enemy of real æsthetic advance is smallness of view and affectation of manner.

Go to it, Chicago. In this work of city planning you are not only helping yourself, you are helping the country. Continue to have big visions and carry them out in a big way, and help some of us, who are in danger of becoming fatigued and blasé, to remember that breeziness is one of the qualities of natural beauty.

MAKING TEACHING EFFICIENT AND PATRIOTIC

A GROUP of bills relating to education were passed by the New York Legislature which recently adjourned, and are awaiting action by the Governor as we write. They deal with conditions which are not confined to New York State or to New York City. Taken together, they aim to secure adequate pay to teachers, to promote Americanization in education, and to further the compulsory continuation school plan.

Most people, we imagine, would be decidedly surprised if they were told that New York State is surpassed in the total amount of its appropriation for school purposes by four other States and that it is thirty-ninth in the list of States as regards the ratio of the amount of its appropriations to the actual wealth of the State. These figures are given on high educational authority, and they certainly indicate that New York is not overpaying its teachers or spending too much money in educational work. As in all other States, the educational situation in New York has suffered because of the absence of teachers in war work and the attractions of much higher pay in other vocations. Yet many thousands of teachers have, through love of their profession, kept on with their work, and in most such cases there was no lack of patriotism in this adherence to the very high duty of the teacher's field of work.

The possibility of securing the best educational material for the future must depend largely upon adequacy of pay. One of the bills to which we have referred proposes that the State should fix minimum salaries for all the cities of the State, as it may now by law for New York City. A sub-committee on teachers' salaries reported to the New York Senate that there is a serious shortage of teachers, that this is due to the larger salaries paid in other vocations, and that there is a growing unrest in the teaching force. One result is that the committee found in the elementary schools in New York City more than thirty thousand children for whom there were class-rooms but no teachers. Other cities show equally deplorable conditions. Dr. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, recently said:

> Teachers are now paid less for their work than any other class of workers, and the increase in their pay in the last few years has in no wise been in keeping with the increase of pay of other workers or with the increases in the cost of living.
>
> While the cost of living has increased approximately eighty per cent, salaries of teachers have increased only about twelve per cent. Many of the better teachers are leaving the schools and their places are taken by men and women of less native ability, less education and culture, and less training and experience. Many of these places are not filled at all.
>
> As an inevitable result, the character of the schools is being lowered just at a time when it ought to be raised to a much higher standard. The only remedy is larger pay for teachers.

The proposal that teachers' salaries throughout the State should be increased by an aggregate amount of five million dollars is, under these circumstances, moderate and reasonable.

Equally important is the effort to extend the work of night schools, community schools, factory schools, and other local efforts to Americanize foreign-born citizens. Fine work has been done in this direction already, very largely by volunteer effort. The second bill in the group passed by the Legislature authorizes the Commissioner of Education to divide the State into zones and to appoint directors and teachers to carry on the work of promoting educational facilities for illiterates and non-English-speaking persons. It carries with it also a provision by which the local authorities and school trustees may make appropriations to carry out this plan.

The system of continuation or compulsory part-time schools is based on the fundamentally democratic principle that the State should provide facilities for the education of every child. Now, as many children of fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of age become wage-earners because of their home conditions, a very large number of them grow up to be men and women with an extremely incomplete training. The general plan affords an opportunity of part-time instruction for such young people under courses approved by the Commissioner of Education, including instruction in the rights and obligations of citizenship, American history, and industrial matters. The third of the bills referred to provides a practical plan for this continuation work, both in large and small communities, and requires the attendance of children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen at such schools when they are not receiving education otherwise.

If these efforts to widen and better the educational system of New York become law, as there is reason to hope, they will provide an example and model to other States of the new plans upon which the best educators are moving to make education reach all those to whom it is due as a right, and to instruct them not merely in ordinary school knowledge, but in citizenship and patriotism.

HOW WAR PROHIBITION WILL BE ENFORCED

VIOLATORS FACE PENALTIES UNDER THE WAR PROHIBITION ACT AND LIQUOR TAX LAWS

THE newspapers are seesawing between statements that war prohibition can and cannot be enforced. One day they state that if Congress does not meet and pass enforcement legislation the Act will be a farce. The next day they claim that thousands of spies and revenue officers will be appointed to force the country into bone-dryness after July 1.

As a matter of fact, friends of the War Prohibition Act believe that Congress will be called in session in time to enact an adequate law enforcement code with up-to-date law enforcement provisions. Congress will doubtless be in session before July 1. If the liquor interests carry out their threat to violate the law, their defiance will probably result in a more complete law enforcement code than might otherwise be adopted.

ENFORCEMENT UNDER EXISTING LAWS

The present power to enforce the War Prohibition Act, while not entirely adequate, is nevertheless fairly effective. Liquor dealers who violate the War Prohibition Act will face not only the crimi-

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nal penalties of war prohibition, but all the penalties under the liquor tax laws.

The Federal Government requires every person who makes or sells alcoholic liquors with an alcoholic content of one-half of one per cent or more to pay the liquor revenue tax as a retail liquor dealer. (Section 5,573, Barnes's Federal Code.)

This tax receipt granted by the United States does not give to its holder the right to carry on his business in violation of the law. The courts have taken the position that a business which is prohibited by law may be taxed, and that the imposition of a tax on an outlawed business is sometimes more efficient in suppressing it than statutes making it a criminal offense, because of the larger certainty of the collection of the tax. This principle was upheld in the following cases: 120 Tenn. 470; 32 Mich. 486. Judge Cooley, in his work on taxation, said:

> One purpose of taxation sometimes is to discourage the business and perhaps put it out of existence.

The United States Supreme Court, in discussing this with reference to collecting the tax in a State where the traffic was prohibited, said (5 Wall. 462):

> What the latter prohibits, the former, if the business is found existing notwithstanding the prohibition, discourages by taxation.

The two lines of legislation proceed in the same direction and tend to the same result. At this time the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has taken the position that he will not sell stamps to liquor dealers who propose to engage in the traffic after the War Prohibition Act goes into effect. This does not prevent, however, every liquor dealer who does sell in violation of law from being liable for the tax. The tax is laid on the traffic wherever it exists, *be it legal or illegal*. Section 3,243 of the Federal Statutes specifically provides that the holding of the Federal tax itself gives no protection from prosecution under the criminal laws.

If a liquor dealer manufactures intoxicating liquor or sells it or removes it without a liquor stamp or with a false stamp, he may be imprisoned for a year, with a money fine in addition. Removal for storage without stamps is also penalized, as well as the failure to make a true entry report of liquors manufactured. (See Sections 3,340–4, Federal Statutes.)

Persons running moonshine stills may be arrested by any marshal or deputy marshal and taken before a judicial officer for trial. This is provided in the Act of March 1, 1879.

The penalty for selling liquor without the payment of the tax (found in Section 5,141, Barnes's Federal Code) is $1,000 to $5,000 and imprisonment from six months to two years. The War Prohibition Act itself carries a penalty of imprisonment not to exceed one year and a penalty of $1,000, or both. We know that these penalties are provided by the law, but the next question is, "Who is authorized and obligated to enforce them?"

DUTY OF OFFICERS TO ENFORCE CRIMINAL ACTS

We have only to study the Revised Statutes to find that both State and Federal officers are authorized to arrest persons who violate Federal laws. Section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

> For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take bail, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any State where he may be found, and agreeable to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense.

It is easy to follow the process by which the law can deal with the possible violator of the War Prohibition Act from the time he is arrested by the marshal and taken to the nearest hearing until he is sentenced and fined. To do this we have only to study our Federal Code.

The District Attorney is bound to prosecute in his district *all* delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States is concerned (R. S. 771). Therefore it will become his duty to prosecute violators of the War Prohibition Act.

It is the duty of marshals to appoint deputy marshals and to command all necessary assistance in the execution of their duty. Here (R. S. 787) we have ample authority for officers of the law securing all the assistants they need to enforce war prohibition. Section 1,111 states that marshals shall have in each State the same powers as sheriffs in executing the laws of the United States (R. S. 785).

This brings us to the Attorney-General, who may assign any officer of the Department of Justice to take charge of the prosecution of these cases.

An important point is established by Section 414 (Barnes's Federal Code) which states that the Attorney-General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, or any attorney or counselor specially appointed by the Attorney-General under any provisions of law, may, when thereunto specifically directed by the Attorney-General, conduct any kind of legal proceedings, civil or criminal, including grand jury proceedings before committing magistrates, which district attorneys now are or hereafter may be by law authorized to conduct, whether or not he or they be residents of the district in which such proceeding is brought (Act June 30, 1906, c. 3,935, 34 Stat. 816).

Having seen that marshals, assistant marshals, district attorneys, the Attorney-General and counselors appointed by him are responsible for bringing the law violator to justice, we now come to a consideration of the power of the Court.

OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO HOLD TO SECURITY OF PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR

Section 270 of the Judicial Code (5 Fed. Stats. Ann., 2d Ed., p. 2056) provides as follows:

> The judges of the Supreme Court and of the circuit court of appeals and district courts, United States commissioners, and the judges and other magistrates of the several States who are or may be authorized by law to make arrests for offenses against the United States, shall have the like authority to hold to security of the peace and for good behavior in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be lawfully exercised by any judge or justice of the peace of the respective States, in cases cognizable before them. (36 Stats., 1,163; 5 Fed. Stats. Ann., 2d Ed., p. 1056; 2 U. S. Comp. Stats., 1916, Sec. 1,247.)

If the more serious threats of the liquor dealers are carried out, this section may be invoked.

Liquor dealers will not have an easy road to travel in violating the Prohibition Law, even under war prohibition. It is expected that the permanent prohibition code, to be enacted by Congress, will furnish a 1920 model of efficiency and speed for enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. The last decision of the Supreme Court gives little comfort to those who are hoarding large quantities of liquor.

The construction placed upon the laws relating to the liquor tax is even more strict. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit recently construed the Federal Statutes relating to the liquor tax in the case of the United States vs. one Saxon automobile carrying liquor. The evidence showed that the owner of the automobile knew nothing of the illegal transaction. The Court said:

> It seems to us the statute requiring the forfeiture is explicit, leaving no room for construction. . . . There is no limitation nor exception that the forfeiture shall depend upon proof of fraud in the owner of the conveyance, or on any other condition.

The Court in this case overruled its former decision and cited in support of its conclusion United States vs. Stowell, 133 U. S. 1.

The court decisions and statutes are not holding out any encouragement to Liquor Law violators. A large force of officers connected with the Internal Revenue Department are available so far as the illegal manufacture and sale of liquor is concerned in relation to the Tax Law. The Justice Department has an efficient force of assistants who can be used to enforce the criminal laws. In the olden days it was said that "one shall chase a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight." One Federal officer backed by the United States Government will put a thousand bootleggers and moonshiners to flight after the National Prohibition Law goes

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into operation. Every officer of the law by his oath of office is obliged to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States. Every citizen by the terms of his citizenship is obligated to do likewise. The brewer, distiller, or bootlegger who defies the Federal Government and its laws will not have the support of patriots. The sentiment against this outlawed traffic will grow until liquor will have no more standing in the courts, in legislative halls, or in the hearts of the people than has slavery, piracy, dueling, or the lottery traffic. Liquor is dying hard, but its end is inevitable.

WAYNE B. WHEELER, LL.D.,
Attorney and General Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

THE terms presented by the twenty-seven Allied and Associated nations to Germany as the conditions on which they would make peace with her comprise a volume of eighty thousand words. Some idea of the extent of the treaty in which these terms are formulated—the longest treaty ever drawn—may be gained when it is stated that it is approximately a third as long as Woodrow Wilson's treatise on "The State," and is nearly as long as the Four Gospels. Simultaneously with the presentation of the treaty to the Germans an official summary (which would occupy about seven pages of The Outlook) was published in this country. From that summary the following account has been condensed.

The treaty consists of a Preamble and Fifteen Sections.

In the Preamble are named the twenty-seven Allied and Associated Powers constituting the parties of the first part, namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay. Of these nations the first five are described as the principal Allied and Associated Powers. The party of the second part is Germany. Following the Preamble come the fifteen Sections.

Section I comprises the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Besides outlining the general duties of the League, this Covenant specifies certain obligations that the League will have with reference to enforcing the peace with Germany.

It will scrutinize Germany's observance of the neutralized zone;

Will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission (provided for later in the treaty), and oversee its régime;

Will appoint the High Commission of the free City of Dantsic (created by the treaty out of German territory);

Will work out the mandatory system, and act as the Court in plebiscites and certain designated disputes and problems;

Will direct international labor conferences, etc.

The Covenant of the League follows in general the outline heretofore published, with certain changes already reported in The Outlook.

Section II provides for the new boundaries of Germany.

These changes in boundary comprise, among other things:

The cession to France of Alsace-Lorraine;

The cession to Belgium of two small districts;

The cession to Poland of a great territory comprising over twenty-seven thousand square miles, East Prussia remaining German, but being isolated from Germany;

The loss, temporary or permanent, of certain other territories the status of which is to be determined later, or to be internationalized.

Section III makes certain provisions involved in the changes of boundary on the west.

In this section Germany—

Consents to abrogate the treaty by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and recognizes certain changes in Belgium which have been made or are to be made by the League of Nations;

Releases the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg from the German Customs Union, and abrogates certain rights in that Duchy;

Agrees to the establishment of an unfortified zone extending to not less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

Recognizes the moral obligation of restoring Alsace-Lorraine, with the frontiers as before 1871, and agrees to certain provisions as to citizenship, public property, the exportation and importation of goods, and the like;

Cedes to France, in compensation for the destruction of French coal mines in northern France, the full ownership of the coal mines in the Saar Basin—a small but rich district which lies north of Alsace-Lorraine—and agrees that that territory shall be governed by a Commission to be appointed by the League of Nations (consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar, and three representing three other countries other than France and Germany), with a continuance of the present basis of law, and with certain other provisions as to religious liberty, local voting, etc., for fifteen years, after which there will be a plebiscite to decide whether the people wish to remain under the League of Nations or to establish union with France or with Germany, the decision to be finally made by the League of Nations.

Section IV makes certain provisions involved in the changes of boundaries on the south and east.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria;

Recognizes the independence of Czechoslovakia, with the frontiers indicated;

Cedes to Poland the territory indicated, with frontiers to be determined by a Commission;

Recognizes the fixing of the boundaries of East Prussia, which will have access to the rest of Germany, promises that German troops and authorities will move out from certain territories where the inhabitants are to decide their allegiance by plebiscite, and cedes the northeastern corner of East Prussia with a view to the future determination of the nationality of its inhabitants;

Agrees that Dantsic, the heretofore German port on the Baltic, will be hereafter a free city, under the guarantee of the League of Nations, for the use of Poland;

Agrees that the frontier between Germany and Denmark (to run through what is now Schleswig-Holstein) is to be determined by popular vote, to be taken in three zones successively;

Agrees to destroy fortifications in the harbors of Heligoland and Dune;

And agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independency of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire, and to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and other treaties made with the Bolshevists.

Section V comprises provisions as to German possessions outside of Europe.

By this Section Germany renounces all rights and titles outside of Europe, and undertakes to accept whatever measures concerning them are determined by the five principal Allied and Associated nations;

Renounces in particular her overseas possessions, undertakes to pay damages suffered by the French in the Cameroons, and makes other agreements as to Africa;

Renounces all privileges obtained from China at the time of the Boxer uprising, accepts the abrogation of the concessions of Hankow and Tientsin, and renounces in favor of Great Britain, France, and China certain other rights in China;

Renounces privileges specified in Siam, Liberia, Morocco, and Egypt;

Accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria;

And cedes to Japan her rights and privileges in Kiaochau.

Section VI comprises provisions as to military, naval, and air forces.

By this Section Germany agrees to

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demobilize her troops within two months of the peace, reducing her army to 100,000 men, including 4,000 officers;

Agrees to the closing of all establishments for manufacturing or storing arms and munitions, "except those specifically excepted," and the discontinuance of the manufacture or importation of poisonous gases and analogous liquids;

Agrees to abolish conscription and to substitute voluntary enlistment for terms of twelve consecutive years for enlisted men and twenty-five years for officers, present officers agreeing to remain in service to the age of forty-five, and agrees that practically no military schools or military societies shall be allowed;

Agrees to dismantle all forts within fifty kilometers east of the Rhine, and not to build any new fortifications there;

Agrees to the execution of these provisions by Inter-Allied Commissions of control, which may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany at the German Government's expense;

Agrees to demobilize the German navy and to reduce the naval establishment to six small battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo-boats, and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of fifteen thousand men and no reserve, under voluntary enlistment on the same terms of service as for the army, to surrender all German vessels of war in foreign ports, and certain specified war-vessels to sweep up all mines in the North Sea and the Baltic, to demolish all German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages, to discontinue the use of the German high-power wireless stations of Nauen, Hanover, and Berlin for a period of three months after the peace except under supervision of the Allied and Associated Governments, and to an arrangement by which the fourteen German cables will not be restored to Germany;

Agrees that there will be no armed German air forces except of seaplanes retained to search for submarine mines, and that no aviation grounds or dirigible sheds be allowed within one hundred and fifty kilometers of the Rhine or of the eastern or southern frontiers, that all manufacture of aircraft be discontinued for six months, and that all aeronautical material be surrendered;

Agrees that while repatriation of German prisoners and civilians is to be carried out without delay, the Allies will have the right to retain selected German officers until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offense against the laws and customs of war, and agrees to other provisions with regard to prisoners;

Agrees to aid in the identification of burial-places, etc.

Section VII deals with the responsibility for the war.

In this Section the Allies arraign William II of Hohenzollern, the former Kaiser, announce their intention to request Holland that he be surrendered, and state that they will try him with full guarantees of the right of defense, with a view of vindicating international obligations and international morality.

The Allies also announce that military tribunals (national or international, as each particular case may require) will try persons accused of violation of the laws and customs of war.

Germany agrees to hand over the accused and all necessary documents and information.

Section VIII specifies at length the reparation required from Germany.

The details even as compressed in the comparatively brief summary are too involved to be recounted here. The Allied and Associated nations recognize that Germany cannot make complete reparation, but she is required to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under the following seven categories:

(*a*) Damage by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly, including bombardments from the air.

(*b*) Damage caused to civilians, including exposure at sea, resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territories.

(*c*) Damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners.

(*d*) Damages to the Allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalized at the signature of this treaty.

(*e*) Damages to property other than naval or military materials.

(*f*) Damage to civilians by being forced to labor.

(*g*) Damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

In addition Germany agrees to repay the sums borrowed by Belgium from her allies.

In order to carry the plan out there is to be an Inter-Allied Commission which will collect the payments to be made over a period of thirty years. Within two years Germany is to pay one thousand million pounds sterling ($5,000,000,000), in either gold, goods, ships, or other forms of payment, making other payments later.

The Commission (consisting of representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, with an alternate from Serbia or Japan when the interests of either of those countries are affected, and representatives of other countries present when their interests are involved, but without voting power) will have the right to examine the German system of taxation, will have its headquarters at Paris, and may require Germany to give guarantees.

Germany cedes to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards, one-half of her ships between 1,600 and 1,000 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats; further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the Allies at the rate of 200,000 tons gross annually for the next five years; further agrees to restore ships taken by Germany for inland navigation, and all this for the ultimate replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all Allied merchant and fishing vessels lost owing to the war.

For the physical restoration of the invaded areas Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources. In doing that she will be required to replace stolen animals, machinery, etc., and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes, "with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements."

Germany agrees to turn over a specified and large amount of coal to France and Belgium, and other materials, such as benzol, dyestuffs, chemical drugs, etc.

Germany renounces all title to certain specified cables.

Germany also agrees to hand over certain literary, artistic, and historical possessions. Among the most interesting of these are certain paintings to Belgium, the "Koran of the Caliph Othman" to the King of the Hedjaz, "the skull of the Sultan Okwawa" (of East Africa) to the British Government, certain French flags captured in 1870–1 to France, and certain astronomical instruments seized in 1900–1 to China.

The remainder of this section deals with certain financial matters involved mainly in the apportioning of German debts to countries created out of German territory, and includes the requirement that Germany shall pay the cost of the Allies' armies of occupation.

Section IX covers a variety of agreements for re-establishing normal relations.

The agreements in this Section deal with tariffs, shipping rights, the prohibition of false wrappings and markings, etc., in unfair competition, the treatment of nationals, the re-admission of Germany to the Postal and Telegraphic Conventions, and the like, the satisfaction of pre-war debts, regulation of opium, and the property of religious missions.

Section X contains certain economic provisions.

In this Section rights are affirmed concerning the building of canals, the establishment of through routes by railway, and the use of rivers. These are for the purpose of giving Belgium access to the Rhine through German territory, allowing passenger and freight connections across German territory between the Allied Powers, and providing for Czechoslovakia's access to the sea (both to the Adriatic and to the north) and the equitable use of the Kiel Canal for the vessels of all nations at peace with Germany.

Section XI pertains to aerial navigation.

By this Section certain temporary pro-

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visions are made for the rights of aircraft in and over German territory.

Section XII has to do with questions of transportation.

Various provisions are made for the transit of persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails, for free zones in German ports, for the internationalizing of rivers and parts of rivers, including the Elbe, the Oder, the Danube, and the Rhine.

Section XIII provides for international labor organizations.

An international labor conference and an international labor office are established by the members of the League of Nations. The conference is to meet annually for the drafting of conventions and the making of recommendations on labor matters. The international labor office is to be a continuous body connected with the organization of the League of Nations, for the purpose of collecting and distributing information on labor. The first meeting of the conference is to take place next October in Washington to discuss—

the eight hour day or forty-eight hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; and employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after childbirth, including maternity benefit, and of children as regards minimum age.

What might be called a charter of labor or a labor bill of rights is appended to this Section.

Section XIV contains guarantees.

In this Section are contained perhaps the most humiliating portions of the treaty, for they provide for the occupation of German territory by Allied and Associated troops for fifteen years, with the proviso that certain portions will be evacuated as the conditions of the treaty are carried out, while if the Reparation Commission finds that the conditions are not carried out, the portions will be reoccupied.

Section XV contains miscellaneous provisions.

In this Section Germany agrees to recognize the treaties of peace which the Allied and Associated Powers make with the Powers that have been allied with Germany;

Agrees not to put forward any claim against any Allied or Associated Power based on events preceding the enactment of the treaty;

And accepts the decrees of the Allied and Associated prize courts.

The Treaty becomes effective in all respects for each Power on the date of the deposition of its ratification.

THE BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The correspondent who, at our request, gives us the following account of the American Legion was until his recent return to civilian life a lieutenant of Field Artillery, U. S. A., and was a delegate from New York to the Legion's convention at St. Louis.—THE EDITORS.

"THAT'S the most satisfactory experience I've had in two years!" exclaimed the man in civilian clothing seated beside me at the St. Louis caucus last week, where was organized the American Legion, the name adopted by formal vote of the caucus.

"What is?" I asked.

With a grin he indicated a uniformed brigadier-general and a colonel just behind us, obliged to stand because of the lack of chairs.

"Two months ago it would have been a nervous shock simply to get this close to a B. G.," he explained. "And now just think of not even having to offer one your seat!"

The incident echoes the spirit of that altogether unique gathering of world war veterans whence sprang what has been called the "G. A. R. of the future," and which actually will be a mightier force because the boundaries of its membership are those of the entire Nation itself.

Rank counted for nothing at St. Louis. The "gob" was quite as much in evidence as the admiral, the doughboy as the general. More so, indeed, for the gathering leaned backwards in its insistence that democratic principles of selection prevail, the men with bars and stars on their shoulders, with notable individual exceptions, being actually less influential than the enlisted men.

The presiding officers chosen were a colonel from Texas, a Seattle sergeant, a New Mexican sailor, and a youthful marine private from Connecticut. Sectionalism was as notably absent as distinctions of rank or class. Maine's delegation, for instance, nominated the Texan Chairman, with Ohio seconding, while the State of Washington was vociferously dejected when its nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of New York, as Chairman came to naught because "young Teddy" determinedly refused the honor.

"Pep" there was in plenty. The enthused spirit of America in arms carried on whole-souledly into the walks of peace, auguring great accomplishments for the future. To-day America's veterans actually are organized. The American Legion is a thing accomplished, and within a month the State sub-organizations will have enrolled perhaps half a million men, while the ultimate roster is limited only by the number of those who served—four million.

Four million young men united! Four million men who fought, or sought to fight, for American ideals—men of the North and South and East and West—fused with the common purpose of perpetuating those ideals. Truly an inspiring conception!

In Paris, in March, the first steps toward the creation of the American Legion were taken when delegates from all A. E. F. units met in preliminary caucus. Then, at the call of Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bennett Clark, son of Senator Champ Clark, came the organization meeting last week. This St. Louis gathering formulated the primary points of policy and administration, but, in deference to the men not yet returned from overseas, refrained from choosing permanent officers until the November convention, when the A. E. F. will be home and represented.

Every man and woman who wore the uniform between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, honorably discharged or eligible to honorable discharge by Army or Navy departments, may become a member of the Legion. Its ranks are also open to all American citizens who fought with any of our allies during the entire period of the Great War. Emphatically, conscientious objectors are excluded.

"For God and Country," says the Constitution of the American Legion, "we associate together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred-per-cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State, and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The dominant note ringingly echoed by the thousand delegates was uncompromising Americanism. If the spirit of all the men who served even approaches that shown at St. Louis, America in the years immediately to come will be no pleasant place for Bolshevism or any other ism which spells peril for democratic institutions.

Consider the answer given the Illinois delegate's invitation that Chicago play host at the next National Convention. Even after the special committee presumably charged with the selection of the

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favored city had approved Chicago because of its geographical situation and transportation and hotel facilities, the caucus as a whole flatly refused to ratify that approval. Why? Because some one asked, "Who is the Mayor of Chicago?" And to clinch the matter there followed a two-minute whirlwind speech pillorying the alleged pro-German, pacifist, anti-American "Burgomeister" of Chicago, Mayor Thompson. In a welter of wild approval Minneapolis was given the meeting, and Chicago told that when her soldiers had purged her of her present executive the Legion would proudly meet there. All of which was hard upon the loyal soldiers of Illinois, themselves outspokenly opposed to Thompson, but well indicating the temper of the meeting.

Then came the resolution of Sergeant Jack Sullivan, of Seattle, for the deportation of all interned aliens and those who abandoned their first citizenship papers so as to avoid military service; and that of Major Richard Foster, of Kansas City, demanding investigation of the discharges given conscientious objectors and other evaders—both, of course, universally approved.

Politics were tabooed from top to bottom of the caucus—if it had a top or bottom. That was stressed. Says the constitution: "While requiring that every member of the organization perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding, the organization shall be absolutely non-partisan and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment."

Any who feared the Legion might start out as a vehicle for the political ambition of some man, group, or party was pleasantly disappointed. Some who felt that possibly "young Teddy was looking for something" were promptly disillusioned. For very firmly and vigorously Colonel Roosevelt refused to accept the unanimous nomination for Chairman, and when elected against his will again refused to serve; refusals made for the Legion's sake in the face of riotous, leather-lunged insistence, because he realized, as he told the caucus, that no slightest pretext must be given for thinking that selfishness had any hand in the organization's inception. And then when at last the delegates realized the finality of Roosevelt's decision, Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, of Texas, Democrat, was elected Chairman.

Another straw indicating the drift—which was no drift at all, but a full-powered flood—was the constitution's stipulation that no post shall be named after a living man, an intended barrier against political misuse. Then, too, unanimously the caucus forbade the taking of a "straw vote" poll of the members by a St. Louis newspaper, so desperately sincere was the determination to keep the Legion's skirts clean of possible political misinterpretation.

"What was the most notable thing done?" I asked Colonel Roosevelt at the close of the caucus.

"Turning down the grab for extra pay," came the prompt reply. "It's *some* soldiers' convention which carries on like that!"

Colonel Roosevelt referred to a resolution demanding six months' extra pay for discharged soldiers, defeated chiefly because Roosevelt himself echoed the spirit of the hour by declaring, "We came here to put something in the Government, not to take something away from it." All-American and all for America; non-sectional, non-political; and, when it came to something for itself, unselfish too. Truly, *some* convention!

GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM.

En Route from St. Louis, May 12.

VENIZELOS

KINGDOM-MAKER AND KING-BREAKER, THE FUGITIVE WHO BECAME A GREAT STATESMAN

TWO ARTICLES

I—IMPRESSIONS OF VENIZELOS

BY MAJOR CLIFFORD W. BARNES

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, AMERICAN RED CROSS COMMISSION TO GREECE

Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, is believed by competent judges to be one of the wisest and ablest of the statesmen at the Peace Conference. The treatment of the Greeks by Germany and her ally Bulgaria, combined with the treachery of King Constantine, constitutes one of the not least terrible chapters of the war. In a communication to The Outlook Major Barnes says:

"The Bulgarians were not slow in showing their German teachers what apt pupils they had become. In the cities of Kavala, Drama, and Seres the food supplies were confiscated. In the country districts the flocks and herds were seized; and then the entire population was placed upon a starvation diet. As the days passed, and the famine grew more severe, offers were made of work and food in Bulgaria for all able-bodied men and women. The temptation proved too great for some, and they sold themselves for the chance to live. But the majority remained, some thirty thousand in Seres, twenty-five thousand in Drama, twenty thousand in Kavala, and in the villages of the Pangion thirty thousand more. 'I shall never forget the horror of those days,' said an American tobacco merchant of Kavala. 'In the night I would hear people moaning for food, moaning like a wounded dog, and in the morning I would find them dead in front of my house—men, women, and children who had crawled there hoping for food.' It is fair to add that up to the limit of their ability these American merchants aided the suffering people who sought their help. They were lavish in their gifts of money, but their own supplies were doled out by the Bulgarians, and they had barely sufficient food to keep body and soul together."

In describing the return to their homes of the Greek civilian captives in Bulgaria last autumn when the armistice was signed, Major Barnes speaks as follows:

"Thirty-four American workers were quickly located at various strategic points along the railway, and this staff was largely increased by Greek helpers. Box cars and British lorries furnished the means of transportation from our supply depots at Kavala and Drama, and soon we were taking care of thousands of refugees, as day by day and night by night the long trains of box cars brought them from the various internment camps. It was pitiful to see how gladly they endured the trials of their dreadful journey because their faces were turned homewards—women of culture, men of refinement, children delicately nurtured, all packed into box cars which bore the sign 'Capacity seven horses or 32 men,' but which they crowded to the number of from seventy to one hundred. One car-load which we counted contained one hundred and ten men, women, and children. Many found the journey too much for their strength. A sick mother arrived one day with two children dead by her side, and from another car four men were carried out who had died since leaving the last station. A well-built man crawled painfully down from the train and started for our group of workers, when he was seen suddenly to totter, and just as our aid reached him he fell forward and died. Near one of these wayside canteens there were forty-five crosses in place last December, and there are doubtless more now, all marking the graves of refugees whose bodies had been taken from the train at that point."

Major Barnes says that "it is conservatively estimated that over 125,000 Greeks from Macedonia were transported into Bulgaria." No wonder that there is to-day, as there was two thousand years ago, a cry from Macedonia, "Come over and help us!" This, says Major Barnes, "was the cry Paul heard uttered by a man from Macedonia. Add to one man one hundred thousand; picture them bent by disease,

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wasted by hunger, standing in the midst of ruined homes and a devastated country; then hear the same cry from their lips, and you will have some conception of the appeal Macedonia is making to-day."

These are some of the problems that Venizelos is facing, and he needs all the help and sympathy he can get from this country.—THE EDITORS.

AN American with a military commission who spends several months in Greece and then meets her great Premier is pretty certain to receive at least three impressions of Eleutherios Venizelos.

One is obtained from the enemies of the man whom King Constantine termed "the Aaron Burr of the Greeks." These "Royalists" of Athens, regarding America as the avenger of injustice, are very determined that no American officer shall lack any details of this "renegade's" numerous crimes. "The madman from Crete" is the expression they use when reminding you of the revolutionary experiences of Venizelos in the days when Turkey governed the island where he was born, and when patriotic Greeks were struggling to throw off the terrible bondage which the Powers weakly permitted for their own selfish ends. They tell you of his "mad exploits" as a youth heading these island revolutionists, and never so happy as when he posed as "Dictator" in some great crisis. They say he has been a "traitor" to every cause he championed—first, in Crete, where he had no sooner gained control of the Liberal party than he became conservative; and, second, in Greece, when, having saved the throne and become the idol of the Royalists, he turned against the King and became a revolutionist. "He is," they affirm, "a supreme egoist, with no thought for any one but Venizelos," and even the men of his own party who differ from him "are ruthlessly broken."

When such statements, properly amplified, are made with an eloquence born of intense hatred, the picture which they gradually form in one's mind is somewhat Machiavellian in outline—a face that is marked by a foxlike cunning, which fascinates while at the same time it repels; black eyes which flash with a sinister gleam; thin lips which are firm but cruel; the type of man one tries to avoid.

But if the enemies of Venizelos are numbered by the hundred—which unfortunately is true—his friends are numbered by the tens of thousands, and a more passionate loyalty cannot be imagined. There is no doubt about their determination to give every American in Greece a "true impression" of their idol. He is "the savior of his country," they affirm, in an even truer sense than we can apply that term to Lincoln. The "madman from Crete" takes on a different aspect as one listens to their story. Born to affluence and well started in his profession as a lawyer, he sacrificed wealth and position to become the spokesman of the poor and oppressed in his island home. At the age of twenty he was the recognized leader of the "barefoot" party, which, under his wise guidance, soon gained control in the Cretan Assembly and passed many laws for the betterment of the people. It was a fierce and fanatical majority which he led, a party eager to crush the minority and to ride rough-shod over all who opposed, so that it took no small courage on the part of this young leader to speak in opposition to its unfair mandates and to say in the very hour of its greatest triumph:

> A party should not be founded merely on numbers, but on those moral principles without which it can neither accomplish useful work nor inspire confidence.

But it was surely the act of a "madman" to resist with armed force not only Turkey but the combined Powers of Europe, to raise in rebellion the flag of Greece at Akrotiri, and endure without flinching the deadly fire of the Allied fleet. So one thinks until he hears the sequel—how this act of heroism opened the eyes of Europe to the shameless cruelty of Turkey and at last won for Crete her independence.

Then these friends tell you of ten years of arduous labor spent in an endeavor to unite the island with her mother country, when diplomacy was mingled with revolution, and Venizelos lived for months in the mountains—a price set upon his head. Many of his former followers, tempted by love of selfish ease, turned against him and joined the enemies who sought his death. One night they determined to assassinate the man who refused to lead as they desired. They surrounded his house, which they set on fire; but their intended victim, instead of attempting to escape, left the burning building by the front door, walked straight up to the infuriated mob, and cried so that all could hear:

> You shall not force me to fail in my duty. History shall not accuse me of being a traitor. For our sake Greece has shed its blood in a disastrous war. I shall be faithful to it until the end.

Then the awed rioters let him pass, and he went back to the mountains.

In some form or other those are the words his friends keep repeating all through the thrilling story of this man's life, "Faithful until the end." Faithful to what he felt his duty, he saved the monarchy in its moment of greatest peril, won for the princes a place in the army, brought Constantine into popular favor and gave to him his throne. But when the King, misled by false advisers and a Prussian wife, refused to fulfill his treaty obligations with Serbia, turned his back on the old-time friends of Greece and lent secret aid to the Central Powers, it was not as some Aaron Burr that Venizelos fled from Athens to Salonika and raised the flag of revolution, but rather as another Washington, saying: "When the Government violates the rights of the people, insurrection becomes for the people and for each portion of the people the most sacred of rights and the most indispensable of duties."

With the King against him, the General Staff his enemies, the army pro-German through the most skillful of propaganda, the public press controlled by Prussian sympathizers, and the Allies themselves cold and distrustful, only a man "faithful to the end" would have had the stupendous courage to establish an independent Government at Salonika and the steadfast patience to form an army from the untrained followers who gathered there.

"So," these enthusiastic friends continue, "it was Venizelos who saved the country by his far-sighted wisdom, his splendid courage, his untiring patience, his unselfish patriotism, his devotion to duty." But why go on? Is the man an embodiment of all human virtues, a militant saint without earthly passion, a sort of spiritual substance with an uncanny power for righteousness? Perhaps the impression one gains is that of an austere fanatic of the John Calvin type—a man with a thin, pale face and a tall, cadaverous figure; eyes that are large and glowing with the hidden fires of a spiritual passion; a dauntless will manifesting itself in every movement of an altogether striking personality.

It was in the early days of the Peace Conference that I met Mr. Venizelos. He was in Paris, staying at an unpretentious hotel far removed from the Place de la Concorde, near which most of the national delegates had their headquarters. I presented my letter of introduction in the morning, and was told by his secretary that an interview would be granted that afternoon at five. When I entered the long bedroom which had been transformed into an office for the Premier, I saw at the other end a gentleman of medium height, dressed in a black frock coat, standing in an unconventional manner at the desk of a stenographer, evidently dictating a letter. At the sound of our steps he laid down his notes, spoke a word to the stenographer, who immediately retired, and then turned with a smile to give us a hearty welcome. He has a pleasant voice, and nothing could have been more gracious than the words of warm appreciation with which he expressed his delight at the opportunity which he had coveted of thanking the American Red Cross, and through it the American people, for all the kindness they had shown to Greece.

Still holding my hand, he led me to a chair, and then, seating himself near by, he asked concerning conditions in Macedonia, from which I had recently returned. Much that I could tell him he already knew, but this did not seem to lessen his interest in my recital, and the tears which sometimes glistened in his eyes and his frequent exclamation, "My poor people!" showed how easily his sympathies could be stirred. The data which I had obtained relative to Bulgaria's treatment of the Greeks was to be laid before Secretary Lansing and a special committee of the Conference, and I was

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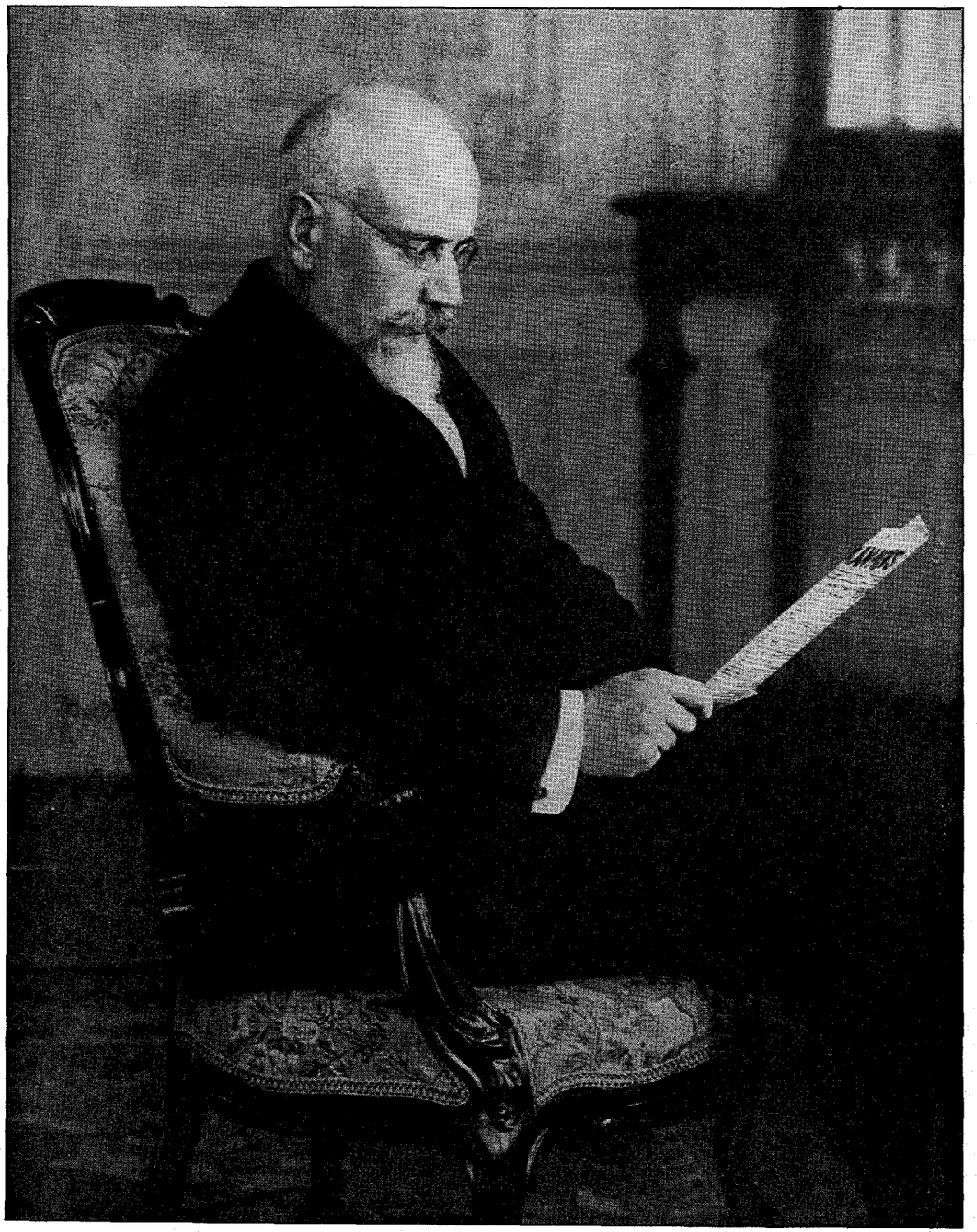

From a photograph presented to Mr. Gregory Mason, of the staff of The Outlook, by Premier Venizelos

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eager to have Mr. Venizelos suggest the best manner of presentation and the points which should be emphasized. His reply to my question was characteristic of the man and in perfect accord with the impression I was rapidly gaining: "Tell this story in your own way and place the emphasis where you think best. We Greeks are, naturally, considered to be prejudiced, and it is hard, under the circumstances, for us to be perfectly fair. But you Americans can be trusted to give an honest report, and all that Greece wants to-day is justice."

His eyes, which are large but of a gentle expression, looked straight into mine. He wore, as always, a pair of rimmed spectacles of the old-fashioned variety, which added to the fatherly appearance caused by his white hair and gray beard. But the healthy color of his somewhat round face, the smile which plays so constantly about his rather full lips, the rapidly changing expression which responds to every emotion, all this gives one an impression of youth, strength, and buoyancy which might belong to a man of thirty rather than fifty-five. Mr. Venizelos differs from the ordinary Greek in using few gestures when he speaks. His English is excellent, and he has a direct and simple way of saying things which adds to the impression of absolute sincerity that his straight glance invariably makes. In all our conversation, some of which touched upon the part Greece had been led to play in the war drama through the agency of her great Premier, there was never the remotest trace of egotism, but instead a self-elimination and a spirit of honest humility which were as beautiful as they are rare in the world's leading statesmen. There was at all times, too, the most engaging frankness, as that of a man who spoke to a trusted friend and who had an abounding faith in the good intentions of his fellows.

As our talk progressed there was no sense of hurry, no attempt to shorten my stay by giving the impression that matters of vast importance claimed his attention —a trick we business men know so well— but, instead, a hearty cordiality which made his words ring true when, at parting, he walked hand in hand with me to the door and expressed regret that our interview was ended.

As I thought it all over afterwards, it seemed to me that this man and Lincoln, despite differences in training and experience, had very much in common. Both were honest, simple, and straightforward in thought and word; both were statesmen of far-sighted vision who could compromise a present advantage for a future good; both were frank and trustful in dealing with their fellow-men; both suffered the most bitter persecution for their country's sake, and did it with a smile; both possessed extraordinary patience combined with fearless courage; and the words I have quoted from Venizelos are strikingly characteristic of Lincoln: "You shall not force me to fail in my duty. I shall be faithful until the end."

II—THE NEW GREECE AND THE NEW BALKANS

BY ELEUTHERIOS K. VENIZELOS, PREMIER OF GREECE

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

TURKEY is too thoroughly broken up by the war ever to make trouble in the family of nations again. But Bulgaria, although beaten, is still filled with the Prussian spirit, and Bulgaria must be closely watched. This is the opinion of Eleutherios Venizelos, the great statesman and Premier of Greece, by many competent critics considered to be the most astute statesman in Europe to-day.

Yesterday I went to see the Greek Premier in his Paris hotel. He seems to be standing the strain of the Peace Conference better than many of his distinguished colleagues. His complexion is clear, his eye bright. Although my interview was the last event on a long programme, his manner was as animated and his voice as resonant as if he were just beginning his long day instead of ending it.

We talked first about the territory Greece claims in Asia Minor.

"Is there any danger that the awarding of this territory to Greece will lead to a future war between Greece and Turkey?" I asked the Premier.

"Not the slightest," he answered, promptly. "No one need fear Turkey any more. She will be too weak to make any more trouble. Turkey will be powerless to attack Greece or any other state of any importance whatsoever. The Sick Man of Europe is in his grave.

"But if you should ask me the same question about Bulgaria," continued Mr. Venizelos, "I would answer without hesitation that there is danger from Bulgaria."

"You think Bulgaria is not thoroughly defeated, thoroughly chastened, then, your Excellency?"

"Bulgaria is thoroughly defeated," Mr. Venizelos answered, "but Bulgaria is not thoroughly chastened. The same is true of Turkey, but Turkey will be in no position to make any more trouble. Bulgaria, however, might go on a rampage again. Bulgaria is like Germany. She has had a good beating, and one that she will not soon forget, but she is still filled with the imperialistic Prussian spirit. It will be dangerous for other nations to forget this."

Mr. Venizelos stopped and stroked his beard. "When I say that Turkey will not be dangerous," he began again, speaking more slowly, "I am assuming several things. I am assuming, of course, that Greece will be given the territory that she is fairly entitled to in Asia Minor. To leave that territory to Turkey would not only be an injustice to Greece, it would be to endanger the future peace of the world as well. In the vilayets of Aidin and Brusa, as well as in the independent sanjaks of Ismid and the Dardanelles, are living altogether more than a million Greeks. They have lived there for three thousand years. They are skilled workmen and brain-workers, and they are the intellectual backbone of that whole region. They support in all 565 churches and 652 schools, with 91,548 students. If you add to this population the population of the Dodecanesus Islands, who are really one with the people of the mainland in both a geographical and an economical sense, you would have 1,188,359 Greeks, omitting those in the city of Brusa and in parts east of that place which it would be fair to leave within the Turkish state.

"By all principles of justice, and particularly by the principles expressed in the famous Fourteen Points of President Wilson, the territory inhabited by these 1,188,359 Greeks ought to be given to Greece. Ottoman sovereignty must from now onward be limited to the interior of the country, where the Turkish element is really predominant. Remember particularly that statement in number twelve of the Fourteen Points, 'The other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be secured an undoubted security of life, and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development.'

"It is unthinkable that the Great Powers will permit the Turks any longer to misgovern and tyrannize over these unhappy Christians who form unquestionably the intelligent and productive portion of the whole population. Of course we would be willing to let the Turks use Smyrna as a free port for their inward and outward trade.

"It is also worth remembering," continued Mr. Venizelos, "that the Greeks who live in Asia Minor form the purest ethnical remnant of the Hellenic type."

"Next to being awarded this territory in Asia Minor herself, what would Greece prefer to have done with it?" I asked the Premier.

"No other solution is thinkable," he replied, emphatically. "If the Great Powers decline to award that territory to Greece, we will have to accept their decision, but we would do so only under protest. Such a solution would violate the fundamental spirit of the ideals the Allies have been fighting for."

It had been reported in the newspapers a few days before this interview took place that the principal objector to the awarding to Greece of the territory she claimed in Asia Minor was America.

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When I asked the Greek Premier about this, he said:

"America at first, I think, was not quite sure of the wishes of the Hellenes living in Asia Minor. Since then a stream of resolutions and requests from those Greeks to be incorporated with the mother land has poured in, and I think there is no longer any doubt in any one's mind on this point."

I asked the Premier if there was any possibility of a compromise between Greece and Italy in regard to the Dodecanesus Islands. These, it will be remembered, were seized by the Italians from the Turks in 1912, during the war between Italy and Turkey. At the time, however, the Italians in official proclamations to the inhabitants, who are all Greeks except for a few Turks in Rhodes, declared that the purpose of their occupation was to free the natives from Turkish rule as a preliminary step to getting them self-government. Italy has since then never shown any disposition to give up these islands, however, and by her secret treaty with England, France, and Russia, of April 23, 1915, Italy was given definite ownership of the Dodecanese. The Greeks claim, however, that this secret treaty can and ought to be ignored, in view of the change in the war aims of the Allies brought about by America's participation in the war. America, it is understood, heartily supports the Greek demand for these islands, and England and France seem not inclined to consider themselves irrevocably bound by their secret treaty with Italy, now that the dark and devious ways of the old European imperialism are discredited in the eyes of democratic peoples everywhere.

My question brought out quite a show of feeling from the Greek who through his whole life has been leading his people toward liberty. "Compromise?" he demanded. "Of course there can be no compromise on that question, where right and wrong are as distinct as black and white. By all that is fair Greece is entitled to those islands. The population is entirely Greek, except for a small colony of Turks in Rhodes."

"As to Thrace and Constantinople, your Excellency, if Greece cannot have them, what does she think ought to be done with them?"

"Regarding Thrace there can be no other possible solution, and our people there greatly outnumber those of any other Christian nationality. There seems to be no doubt but that we are going to be given Thrace. It may interest you to know that the Turks in Thrace sent copies of a resolution to the heads of the Great Powers and to myself affirming that in case they cannot be incorporated in the new Turkish state they prefer government by Greeks to government by Bulgarians; in fact, that they could not tolerate being ruled by Bulgarians under any circumstances. We would prefer to have Constantinople under the Greek flag also, of course, but, as Constantinople is the center of an international movement and commands the Bosphorus, we will be satisfied to see Constantinople controlled by a mandatory of the League of Nations."

"What Power does Greece prefer as a mandatory for Turkey, and why?"

"We prefer England, France, or America for that job," answered the man who has been fighting Turks since he first took up arms against them thirty years ago on behalf of his native Crete. "We prefer one of them because they are all strong enough to fulfill this commission well, and because each of them is trustworthy. France's record in her colonies, England's record in Egypt and India, your record in Cuba and the Philippines, prove that any one of you can be trusted by weaker nations."

"You would not object to the United States, then?"

"On the contrary, we would warmly welcome American control in Turkey."

The conversation then shifted across the Bosphorus. I asked the Premier what Greece's attitude would be toward a union between the Bulgarians and the Jugoslavs.

"Of course we would have no objection to such a union," he said, "but I think it is very unlikely in this generation, or even in the next."

"But I have heard several Jugoslavs speak about it as a probability, your Excellency."

"Oh, yes, no doubt you have heard Croats and Slovenes speak about it. They did not fight Bulgaria, they have no bitterness for her. But, unless I am greatly mistaken, the Serbs, who are the strongest element in the new Jugoslav state, will have nothing to do with the Bulgarians. You might as well talk about a union between France and Germany as to talk of uniting the Bulgarians and the Serbs. People don't soon forget the sort of things that Bulgaria has done. When she occupied Greek Macedonia, she carried away 120,000 Greeks. Only half of those have returned or have been found. What has become of the rest? That was only one of the things Bulgaria did to us. Well, she was even more barbarous to the Serbs. I don't think you'll find Serbs shaking hands with Bulgarians for a while yet."

In response to a question as to what he considered were the prospects for a Balkan union, Mr. Venizelos said:

"I consider that the prospects for a Balkan union of Rumania, Serbia, and Greece are very bright. We would begin moderately of course, with a defensive alliance, and then would gradually tighten the union until we had a common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and common tariffs and postal union. We might even have a common general staff for a common Balkan army, although each state would keep its own quota of soldiers distinct from the others. It would be plainly understood that as far as its military purposes are concerned such an alliance would be for purely defensive ends. We would all be bound to protect each other against outside aggression, but if one of us should make war on an outside nation the other Balkan states would not be bound to assist her."

The draft of the Covenant for the League of Nations has been made in such a way as to leave it possible for purely defensive alliances of smaller groups of nations to be included, and it is believed that this was done as a result of the representations Mr. Venizelos made in regard to the importance of a defensive alliance among the Balkan States. According to the theory, Bulgaria may be admitted to this Balkan union later if she behaves herself and proves that she has renounced her ambitions for attaining the hegemony of the Balkan Peninsula. It is the opinion of Mr. Venizelos that the Czecho-slovaks might join this Balkan league. He does not consider the Hungarians as possible candidates.

When I asked Mr. Venizelos which he considered the more dangerous, the possible creation of a new strong group of Teutonic-Hungarian-Bulgarian Central Powers or the advance of Bolshevism in Central Europe, he answered as follows:

"Of course Germany is going to be strong. That cannot be avoided. But the question is whether or not she is going to be too strong—that is, whether she is going to be so strong that she will again leap on smaller nations as she did in 1914.

"As to Bolshevism, you will find few Greeks who are afraid of that. Of course we are in a fortunate position. We are victorious, and Bolshevism does not attack victorious countries. Then, too, Bolshevism is an industrial disease, and Greece is mainly an agricultural and maritime nation."

"What about Bolshevism in Turkey?"

"Oh, that's pure camouflage to scare the rest of us," answered the Premier. "Turkey has very little industry, and her whole religion is diametrically opposed to anything like Bolshevism, teaching, as it does, unquestioning obedience to authority. Bolshevism in Bulgaria, too, is mostly camouflage, for Bulgaria is mainly an agricultural country. But Bolshevism in Hungary is nothing false. It is the real Bolshevism, and strongly rooted, for in Hungary the people who till the soil do not own it."

The last question I asked the Premier was, "What is the attitude of Greece in the territorial dispute between Italy and the Jugoslavs?"

"Neutral, of course," he responded, "but—" (he smiled significantly and said no more).

Venizelos has always believed that it is better for a state to have strong friends on her borders than it is for her to extend those borders in a way to make enemies. Again and again in his career he has shown himself willing to make concessions in order to keep the friendship of neighboring states.

Paris, April 10.

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GENERAL PERSHING'S FAMOUS INDIAN SCOUTS WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE
These Indians also served with the American Commander-in-Chief during the Mexican Punitive Expedition

THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN THE WAR

BY CAROLINE DAWES APPLETON

WITH the declaration of war between the United States and Germany the red man came forward, his "untutored" energies well rallied, his priceless battle lore roused from its long lethargy, and proffered the white man's Nation the supreme sacrifice of his own national life. Quietly, beneath the dignity of crested plumes, bright war paint, and enshrouding blankets, the chiefs of fourteen great Indian tribes gathered at the mighty council fire in Washington and laid their services on the altar of patriotism.

The significance of the act, which preceded even the advance rumors of the draft, was remarked by some, and a few private and personal tributes were made to the tremendous spirit involved. Already known as the "vanishing race," the American Indian undertook to seal the death warrant of his national entity by proffering the best of his blood and courage, mentality and manhood. Perhaps no greater, and less calculated, sacrifice has been made in the great war. Its recognition has been far from general, the responsive tribute and acclaim sadly limited in scope.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, renders unqualified testimony to the selfless devotion and heroism of the American Indian in a recent official report. Commissioner Sells reopens that dusty volume of American history which deals with the native-born red man and adds an indelible line to the long list of loyal service he has rendered to an adopted cause and flag:

"I regard their representation of nine thousand in the United States camps and in actual warfare as furnishing a ratio to population unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other race or nation."

Of these nine thousand, nearly eighty-five per cent are of voluntary enlistment, and occupy rank in nearly every grade and branch of the service, from their natural sphere in infantry and cavalry to the dizzy heights of aviation and the technicalities of the Signal Corps. There have been no separate or segregate Indian organizations, with the unofficial exception of "Pershing's Indian Scouts," a body of skilled Apaches and Sioux who formed a part of the General's punitive expedition into Mexico, and who have rendered brilliant scout duty overseas. Their adroit tactics, sense of strategy, and feats of camouflage, the outgrowth of an ancient training in the science of war, have proved invaluable. One company of the 142d Infantry is composed entirely of Indians, but without official designation; these are all volunteer Choctaws, presumably so assembled because of their intense community spirit and fraternal association and in the interests of that mechanical unity which is vital to success in action.

There has been no protest or complaint emanating from Indian sources against their undistinguished, unacclaimed service to the country which is by heredity their own and to the flag which is theirs only by adoption, and that adoption not without painful and unpleasant associations and memories.

Colonel Henry C. Smither, U. S. A., a graduate of West Point, and for many years a valued member of the General Staff, is an Indian, and perhaps the most signal figure among his race's trained fighting men. Colonel Smither's professional career has been the admiration of military authorities who have looked for and found manifestations of his striking ability in the science of arms and warfare in the ranks of his less tutored racial brothers. Although by profession, and perhaps by instinct, a cavalry officer, Colonel Smither has served with the General Staff in France throughout this war.

Carlisle, the famous Indian college, has sent one hundred and sixty-one men to foreign service, among them three young officers who have won extraordinary renown: Lieutenant Benedict Cloud, U. S. A., Lieutenant Gustavus Welch, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Sylvester Long Lance, who was four times reported dead in the annihilating battles of the "Princess Pats." Pete Garlow, of Carlisle gridiron fame, is in the Marine Corps, as is Private Joseph Oldshield, a grandson of the famous chief Red Cloud.

Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, raised a service flag of one hundred and fifty stars, and a small school at Phœnix, Arizona, sent sixty-two volunteers and raised $27,000 in the first Liberty Loan and another thousand in War Savings Stamps.

But these figures are microscopic in the grand total of the Indians' aggregate financial sustenance of the United States' war measures. Commissioner Sells esti-

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mates a conservative total of $15,000,000, or a per capita subscription of approximately fifty dollars, to the Liberty Loan.

Jackson Barnett, a member of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, individually took $660,000 of the second issue of bonds, and $175,000 of the third issue. The Osages, who are the richest tribe in the country, rallied a population of 2,180 and subscribed $226,000!

The poorer Indian tribes have proved their hereditary pride of country in a thousand ways, ranging from the pathetic to the superb. In the snake-infested bogs and swamps of certain Western sections Indian lads, too young for enlistment or draft, have given vent to their passionate patriotism in the perilous service of gathering sphagnum moss, which has been found of unique medicinal value in the field hospitals of France. It was used for surgical pads and dressings, and was gathered at heroic cost by young embryo warriors whose grievance was that they were too young to fight.

The women have toiled untiringly over farms and cattle, and have found time to execute complicated beadwork and basketry, rug-weaving and knitting, the sale of which has netted a considerable sum invested in bonds, stamps, and war relief work.

Thus it has been also with the food problems, which have touched the vast corn-growing regions so largely populated and intensively cultivated by Indians. By means of the several excellent publications of the various Indian schools, the food needs of the country and the Allies have been made clear and plans have been made and carried out productive of enormous results. In the wheat districts of Montana, where the Indian population is landed but not wealthy and nearly all are full-blooded red men, councils and meetings have been held regularly for the purpose of discussing war measures and their own part in them. Every Indian who had a growing wheat crop donated one or more sacks of grain; in the Southwest sheep-growers donated one or more fleeces of wool per man to a specified war relief work.

The casualty lists bear heavy tribute to the red race, but not without reading between the lines. The tribal name has suffered by civilization.

John Peters, for example, a Menominee, serving with the First Engineers, died in France from wounds received in action. He was among the first to enlist, the first to embark, and the first to die; his name was among the first to flash from column to column of newspaper casualty lists throughout the country. But only the Keshena Indian School, in Wisconsin, knew and claimed him as a "son of that long, unconquerable line," while the squaws of Shawano County lifted up their voices in wailing and sped the warrior's soul to the Happy Hunting-Ground.

Private Ben Green, a Tuscarora, of New York State, fell on Vimy Ridge; and the first Indian killed with the Canadian forces, whose Indian fighters are many of them world renowned, was Lieutenant Cameron Brant, of the Six Nations, a direct descendant of Joseph Brant, the great Indian military genius who fought with the British during our own War of the Revolution.

The fleet Indian messenger of bygone wars has never been adequately supplanted by motor cycle and tractor. Indian scouts, Pershing's Apaches and Sioux, and many drawn from among the runners of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose pride is Tom Longboat, the champion distance man, passed through shell craters and barbed-wire entanglements with that lithe ease and silence which have characterized Indian strategy.

Floberth W. Richester, whose name has a romantic colonial flavor, lays claim to being the first Indian aviator to join the Lafayette Escadrille. But the credit of the first air flight of an Indian, who thus rendered himself akin to the eagle, is a plume in the head-dress of a Blackfeet chief, Two-Guns-White-Calf, of the Glacier Reservation, in Montana. Chief White-Calf won the privilege in contest with Chief Lazy Boy, of the Indian police, and presented his own qualifications as inherited from his father, Chief of the Piegan Nation, "who presented the United States with Glacier National Park—and was not afraid to die."

During the fever heat of war preparation and sustenance of elaborate war measures, when skilled labor was recruited from unexpected sources, Indians were used by the Government in practical refutation of the "lazy Injun" stigma. Over fifty have done swift, sure work at the Hog Island shipyards, and many more in factories and munitions plants,

CHIEF TWO-GUNS-WHITE-CALF

This Blackfeet Chief, of the Glacier National Park Reservation of the State of Montana, was the first American Indian to make an air flight

CHIEF EAGLE HORSE, OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA

The speeches of this chief were effective in enlisting a large number of recruits and also subsequently in promoting the success of the Liberty Loan

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JOSEPH E. OLDFIELD, OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

This Indian soldier is a grandson of the famous Sioux chief Red Cloud

PRIVATE PETE GARLOW, OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Garlow, who was the famous gridiron star of Carlisle, was one of the twoscore Indians who joined the ranks of the "soldiers of the sea"

FLOBERTH W. RICHESTER, THE FIRST AMERICAN INDIAN AVIATOR TO JOIN THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

handling war contracts. One large motor firm, overcome by its amazement, felt called upon to write the Department of the Interior a formal word of praise and astonishment that "the Indians employed here are turning out to be first-class men—and steady!"

The call for volunteers "for dangerous duty" frequently brought from the ranks an Indian of Carlisle or Haskell training, who set forth his right to die in a flow of oratory characteristic of his race. One described his claim as the "inalienable, unchallengeable right of the native born," and later, dying, refused assistance from the rescue party and demanded the further privilege of dying alone and unmolested!

These reports from overseas add a vital and hitherto unconsidered note to the international problem of reconstruction. While the Indian nation has suffered heavily in casualties, the Indian troops still overseas, scattered through many divisions and withdrawn from many sections of the western front, demonstrate a remarkable co-ordinate ambition. They show an alert interest in foreign affairs and conditions; they are studying foreign systems of agriculture and the intensive economies of peasant life, and applying the information thus obtained to an ambitious interpretation of their own and their tribal future. They are not only acquiring a better use of the English language but show marked linguistic ability in learning French. They are, furthermore, becoming actively conscious of that pleasing lack of race prejudice which is a generous and at the same time profitable characteristic of France.

It is the opinion of Indian authorities and students generally that the red man should return to something more than undistinguished collective acclaim. Broadened by travel and associations, reaching upward from the groundwork of education already established at home, the Indian will scarcely be content, though he may be silent, to return to the life he left.

The accouterments of modern warfare have not been too heavy for the peace-softened muscles of the red man. But the task is a heavy one, the load a dull one, of bread-earning and crop-producing on the arid fields and sunburnt wastes which are nearly all that are left him of his royal heritage of wide rivers swarming with fish, black virgin soil, and forest lands rich with deer.

AFTER-THE-WAR RELIGION IN ENGLAND

BY PHILIP WHITWELL WILSON

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, LONDON "DAILY NEWS"

AMERICANS returning from England share my own impression that death and pain have deepened, not destroyed, religion in that country—that the war has rebuked those who said in their hearts that there is no God. But the undoubted revival of faith challenges analysis. To some extent people seek comfort in the external. The pageant of war is reflected in ecclesiastical ceremonies—in impressive memorial services which are not in themselves a substitute for individual thought, prayer, and piety. Many soldiers are buried in nameless and distant graves, and women therefore bring flowers to the local Calvary, where the names of their dead are inscribed on what is in effect an altar. This custom, with others like it, awakens sentiments usually associated with Catholic practice, and some devotions even in Protestant churches suggest prayers for or with the dead. Parallel with this tendency is the crusade led by Sir Oliver Lodge, who, having himself lost a son, joins with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in advocating intercourse with the departed. In this atmosphere the late Mr. Stead used to work, and in his case, as in that of his recent followers, true and sincere inquiry has been embarrassed by quacks and fortune-tellers, especially in the West End, where parents, worldly and indifferent to religion before the war, were suddenly confronted with the strain of seeing their nearest and dearest in deadly danger. They needed resource and were ready to find it anywhere.

The yearning for religion is not always accompanied by a clear conception of what religion means. Mr. H. G. Wells has discovered the existence of the Deity and congratulated the Deity on this interesting result of his own thinking. In those brief but beautiful lyrics which so many soldiers wrote before they fell there was often a strange and wistful longing for God. Men have valued the Y. M. C. A., but they have not accepted the canteen as an alternative for the Church. Instinctively they know that they cannot be redeemed with corruptible things like tea and coffee. Yet the British workman is not, and never has been, a

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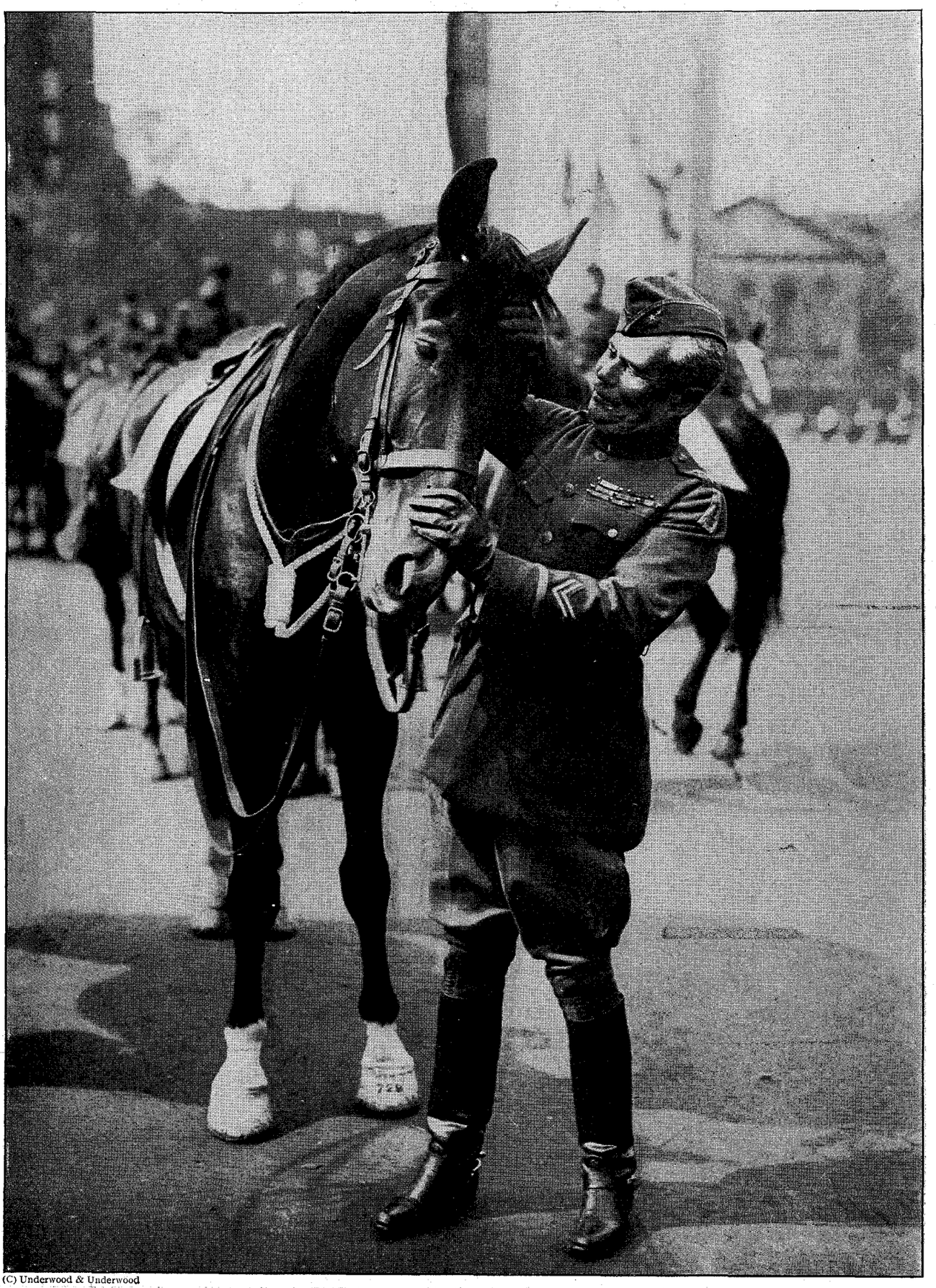
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



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MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION, PREPARING TO LEAD THE DIVISION'S GREAT PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY ON MAY 6

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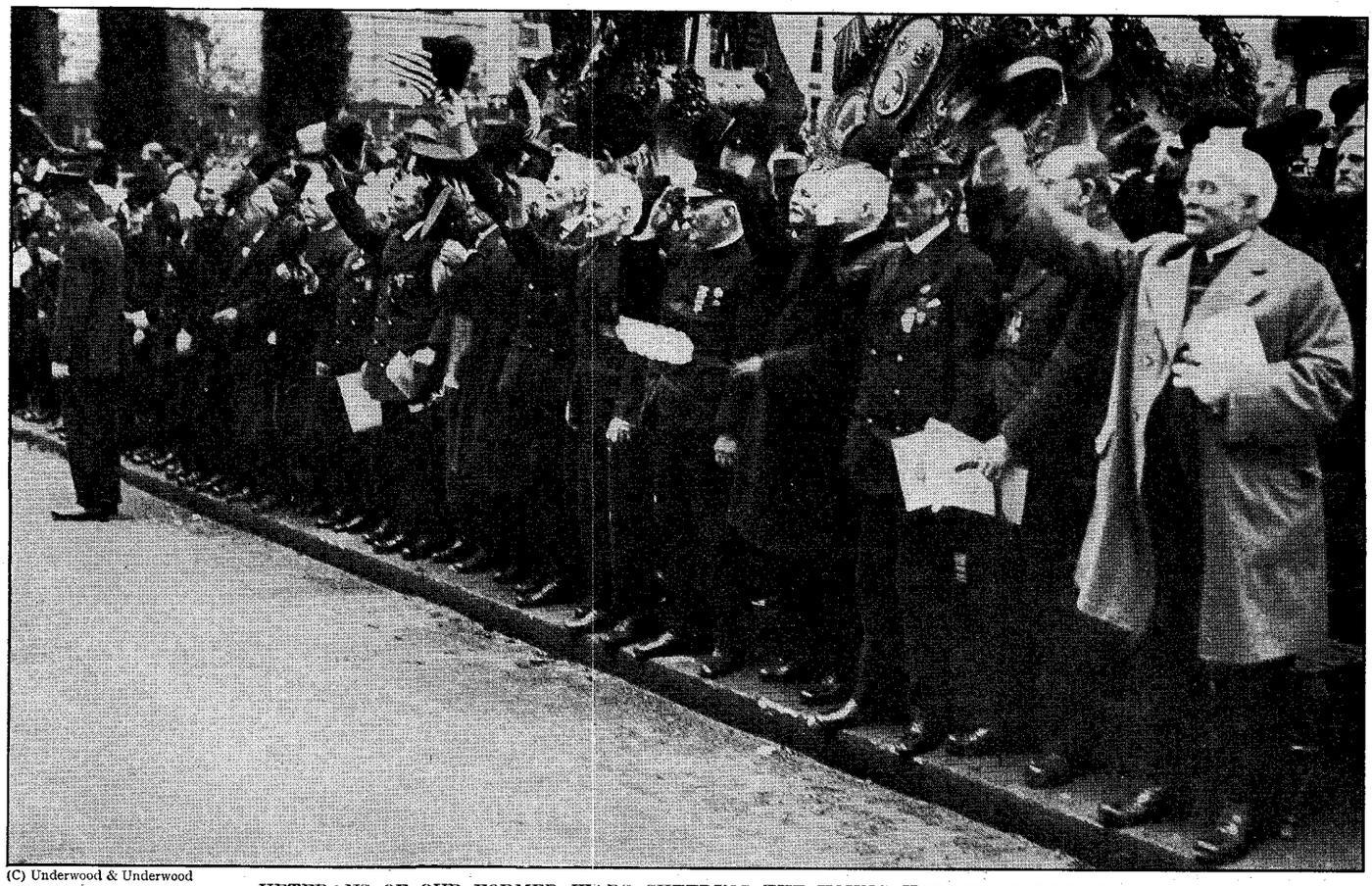

(C) Underwood & Underwood

VETERANS OF OUR FORMER WARS CHEERING THE YOUNG HEROES OF TO-DAY

These Civil War veterans were greatly interested spectators at the parade of the Seventy-seventh Division in New York City on May 6. Many veterans of the Spanish War are also to be seen in the group

International Film Service

"TOUGH LUCK? NO SUCH THING!"—THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN A WOUNDED SOLDIER'S GREETING ON HIS RETURN HOME

This young soldier, Corporal Joseph Schiefer, of San Francisco, lost both his legs in the Argonne fighting. When he was met by his parents and others on his arrival in San Francisco, he said, in answer to a sympathetic question: "Tough luck? No such thing! I wouldn't take anything for my experiences over there. Yes, I am going back to my old job. I was a bookkeeper before I entered the Army"

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SAINT JOAN OF ARC ILLUMINATED DURING THE VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN

The statue of Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive, New York City, was brightly illuminated, as shown in the picture, by searchlights from the battleships lying at anchor in the Hudson River, to make a center of attraction for Victory Loan subscriptions

THE OLD ERA AND THE NEW IN TRANSPORTATION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Road-making and bridge-building are going on as rapidly as possible under Government auspices in the Philippines, but many of the streams still have to be crossed by bamboo rafts. Bamboo poles will support surprisingly heavy burdens in the water; a raft will easily carry an automobile or a heavy cart. The road shown in the picture leads through the sugar-producing section of Occidental Negros, one of the larger of the 3,000 islands of the Philippine Archipelago

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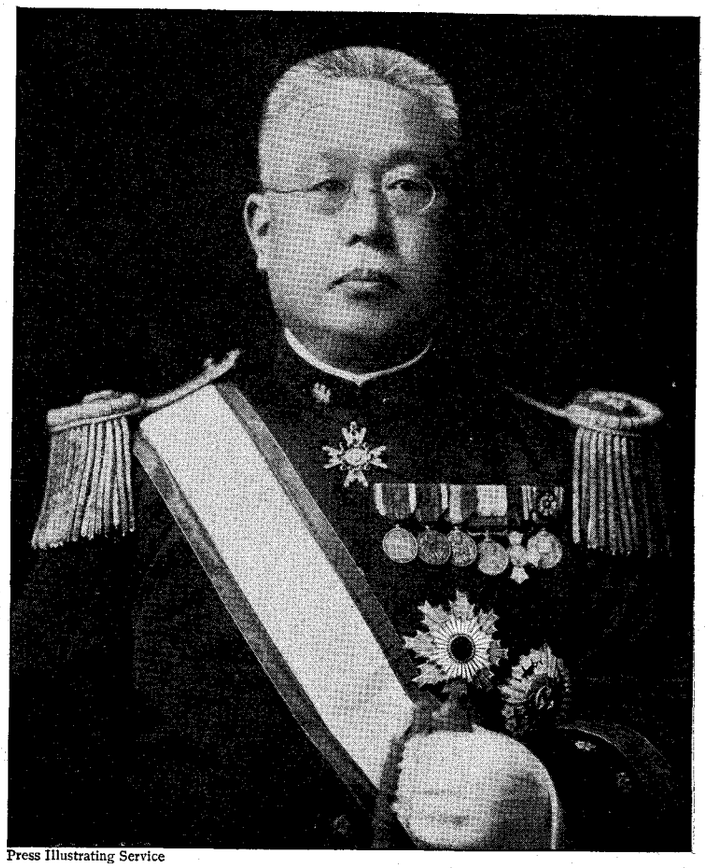
THE NEW BISHOP OF THE ORTHODOX GREEK CHURCH IN AMERICA

Bishop Alexander, of Rodostolou, whose picture appears above, is the first Bishop of the Orthodox Greek Church in America



Press Illustrating Service

ISABURO YAMAGATA, ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEF OF THE CHO-SEN (KOREAN) GOVERNMENT

Mr. Yamagata is a representative, of course, of the Japanese Government in Korea, which has lately been much disturbed by native uprisings

Gilliams Service

MRS. CHARLES BENNETT SMITH, NEW YORK STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER

Mrs. Smith is New York's first woman Civil Service Commissioner. She is the wife of a former Representative in Congress. Her salary will be $4,000 a year

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CHARLES KAPLAN, POSTAL CLERK: DISCOVERER OF INFERNAL MACHINES SENT BY MAIL

Mr. Kaplan's vigilance saved many persons from death or mutilation by bombs addressed by Anarchists to various prominent men throughout the country

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rationalist. In talking these things over, I never found among our men the kind of anti-belief which I discovered in Polish Jews and Russian refugees who used to assemble at Toynbee Hall in London and other university settlements. Among trade-unionists, Bradlaugh and Ingersoll had few followers, and Robert Blatchford, of the "Clarion," who tried to popularize their revolt against the creeds, never founded a movement. Men were ready to say that the churches failed, but they were not ready to add that God and Christ were a myth.

Unlike his Continental comrades, the British workman, in his age-long struggle for a more abundant life, has usually discovered that the men and women whom he could most fully trust were Christian. In successive centuries he has been led to greater liberty by Wycliffe and Latimer, Cromwell, Bunyan, and Milton, the Wesleys and Whitefield, Bright and Gladstone, by Ruskin, Shaftesbury, and Kingsley. All these men were reared on the Bible and became its practical interpreters. During the last twenty years their places have been taken by great democratic preachers like Dr. Clifford, the retiring Bishop of Oxford, and the late Silvester Horne, by Canons Barnett and Scott Holland. Even the Catholic Church had Cardinal Manning, while pure evangelicalism was represented by General Booth and Dwight L. Moody. The workingmen absorbed this varied but always reverent teaching of social and religious truth. From such seed the harvest was the most remarkable growth of Christian companionship since Methodism—I mean the Brotherhood Movement.

In churches and chapels, in music halls, and any other convenient edifice men met every Sunday afternoon for a brief, bright, and brotherly service. There were hymns, solos, prayer, and a Scripture reading, with an address of about half an hour, and the meeting was usually concluded within sixty minutes. There was no questionnaire, so popular in the American forum, and the speaker is usually a layman, though clergymen and ministers are not excluded. Each Brotherhood built up a careful membership, with a visiting committee to call on the absent, and in the promotion of sobriety the crusade has proved its redemptive value. The orchestra is unpaid, and often sounds like that, but in its vagaries it suggests the idea of free-will service. At those meetings the aggregate attendance before the war was about six hundred thousand men. Some may have been drawn from regular worship, but in the main they were men who would not have gone to church.

The Brotherhood strongly favors the under dog. There are collections for the distressed in Armenia and Belgium, and in certain cases the families of strikers have been relieved. Against liquor and vice and bad housing the movement is whole-hearted, but it is not Puritan. It adjourns for tea parties on Sunday. It enjoys humor. It laughs and claps its hands. By impenitent conservatism it has been denounced as political, and at elections there is no doubt which side it takes. The overwhelming triumph of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in 1906 was due in no small measure to the link established by the Brotherhoods between Labor and Nonconformity—between the Manchester School and organized trade unions.

The Brotherhoods were decimated by war. Young men went to fight, leaving old men to discover the dullness of life without them. In the British army church parade was still compulsory, and a certain outward respect was paid to the dignified and beautiful liturgy, often read by chaplains under dramatic conditions. But there is no discoverable drift of Britain's manhood back to an "established" religion. It is not through creeds, catechism, and litany that the Englishman's soul is to-day expressed. In the Brotherhoods there is neither baptism nor holy communion, and the ritual is reduced to a hand-shake and a slap on the back. A definite church membership, as understood, let us say, by Presbyterians, is not involved in attendance, and critics allege with truth that the Brotherhood, however useful in itself, does not lead men back to the older Christian societies. It is indeed a curious blend between the trade union with its weekly pence, the Gospel meeting with its conversions, and the Quaker service with its lay ministry. As a realization of "the Bride of Christ" the Brotherhood must be pronounced imperfect, if only because at present the meetings are usually limited to men, the women assembling separately in sisterhoods, though in fewer numbers. A church is not complete in which the sexes are separate and the young children otherwise dealt with.

The problem before the ecclesiastical statesmen of Britain is to associate the Brotherhood Movement with the older forms of Christian worship. Here are multitudes on Mars Hill, listening to great argument. Can they be brought into the Temple at Jerusalem without provoking, as Trophimus, the Ephesian, did, a riot among the orthodox and the priestly? The Established Church has a Young Men's Society, consisting of communicants, and recently the reformers of the "Establishment" have adopted baptism, rather than confirmation or the communion, as the basis of a proposed franchise in Church councils. Hence the resignation of Dr. Gore from the See of Oxford. As a High Churchman, he insists on the strictest spiritual test, and is quite ready to sacrifice the connection with the state if thereby he can secure the unfettered autonomy of the actual, rather than the nominal, worshipers in the Church.

It is towards Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists that the Brotherhood men lean, yet here also there are difficulties. The schemes of Christian reunion developed by Dr. J. H. Shakespeare and others do not include recognition of Brotherhoods or any other purely lay effort. The idea is rather to stiffen up ceremonial in Nonconformity until it meets the approval of Episcopalians, just as Episcopalians stiffen up their ceremonial to the level of Roman Catholics. With every such turn of the ecclesiastical screw the Brotherhoods are naturally forced towards the Quaker conception of religious orders, and in past years the brain of the movement was largely developed in "adult schools" inaugurated by the Society of Friends. Christian reunion would prevent overlapping in the villages and the mission field and would display Christian charity to the world. But reunion with Canterbury and Rome does not mean of necessity reunion with Brotherhood and the more democratic forms of Christian effort.

At the adult schools men talk over passages of Scripture and discuss modern or personal problems. The nucleus of these groups is fairly orthodox, but along the fringes a wide latitude of opinion is allowed. Still further to the left we find the Ethical Societies, filled with sincere people who are impatient of theological and sometimes of the usual social restraints. An interesting subject of speculation is whether the Ethical Societies, arguing freely yet constructively over the field of thought and economics, will be drawn, irresistibly, to solutions suggestive of Christ's authority. They will never come back to the churches as organized. They may return, imperceptibly, to the Founder of the churches.

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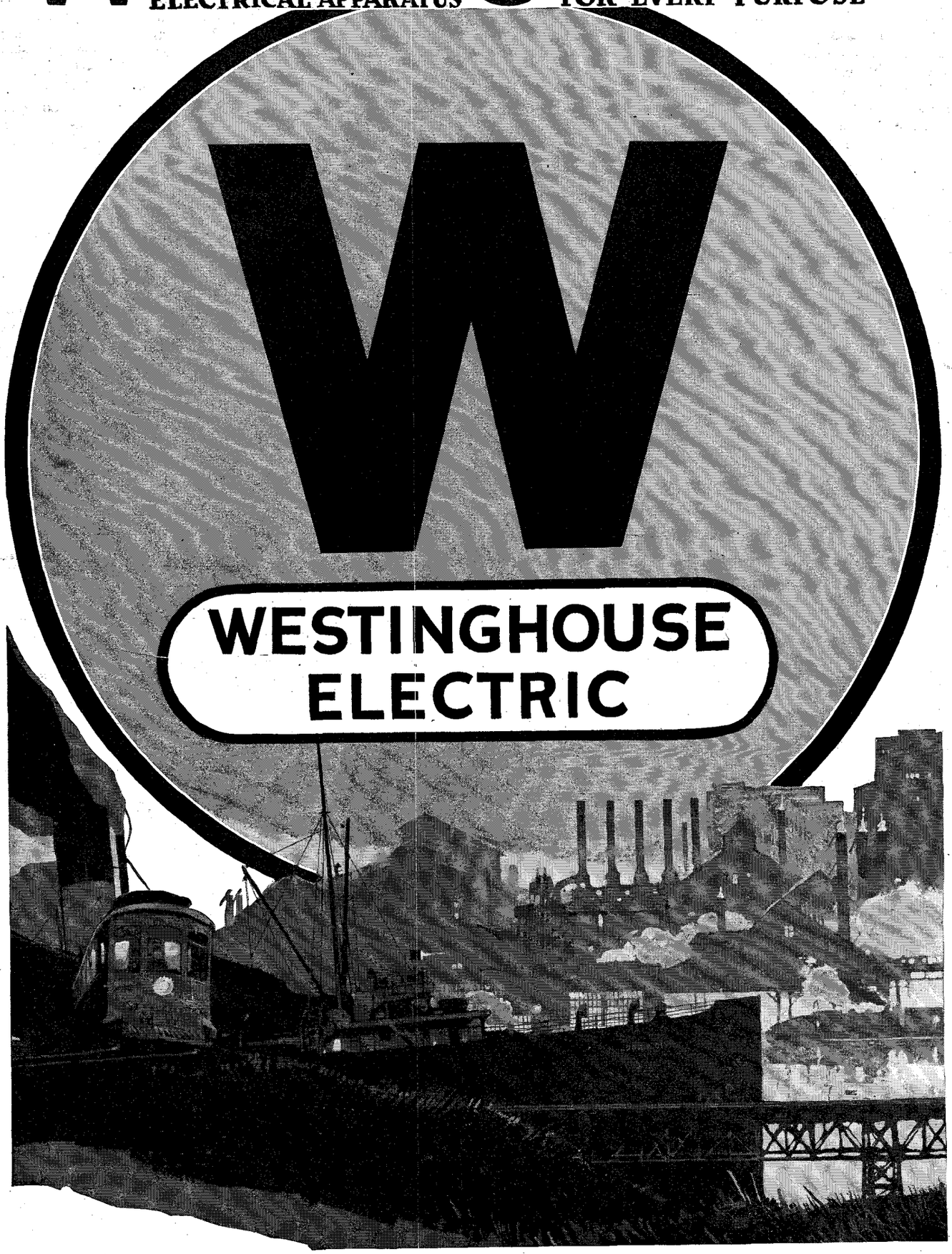
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE



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In the kitchen of a great hotel, someone throws a switch, and, with amazing swiftness, potatoes are peeled, meat chopped, ice made, cut and chipped, ice cream frozen, meals cooked, dishes washed—all by electricity.

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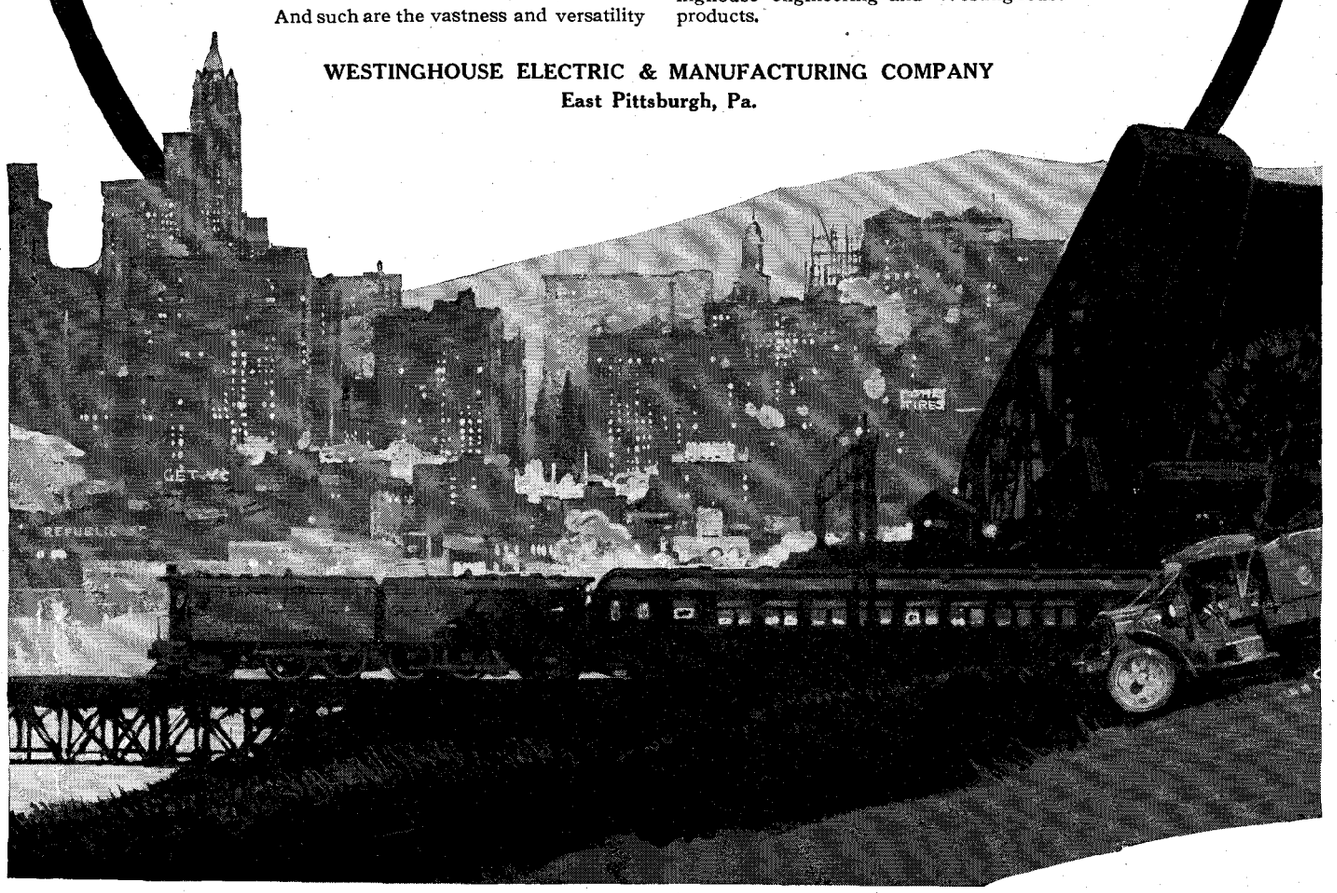

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of May 14, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Japan Gets Kiaochau; Analogy between Japan and Italy; China and Japan at the Peace Table.
Reference: Pages 53, 54, 60–62.
Questions:

1. Explain how Japan came to claim Kiaochau before the Peace Conference, and why the Conference assigned Kiaochau to Japan. 2. What part does it seem President Wilson played in this affair? State and defend your opinion of the President's attitude and action. 3. What facts lead The Outlook to believe that "the cases of Italy and Japan in the Peace Conference" are analogous, and "that whatever differences there are in the analogy between the two cases are in favor of Italy"? 4. Give reasons why you believe that The Outlook has or has not gone too far in pointing out "certain conclusions that an impartial observer might draw from these facts"? 5. For what reasons does sympathy in America seem to be with China rather than with Japan over the question of the east coast of Asia? 6. In your opinion, are suspicions of Japanese activities in China well founded? 7. Discuss whether Japan is a treaty-breaking nation. 8. What would you consider legitimate claims to industrial and commercial expansion for Japan in Asia to be? 9. Name and outline the two ways The Outlook says Japan's interests in Asia can be secured. Which way is preferable, and why? 10. Discuss the duty of the leading world Powers toward China. 11. State definitely whether the United States, in your opinion, should take part in a constructive programme for China. 12. Do you think Americans should be patient and forbearing toward Japan? Reasons.

B. Topic: America's Foreign Trade.
Reference: Editorial, pages 62, 63.
Questions:

1. State the facts of the incident of the American business man who wanted to help put France upon her feet. The Outlook believes that in this incident are involved some of the most vital factors in the problem of America's foreign trade following the war. Give its reasons. 2. By what spirit should Americans engaged in foreign commerce be guided? Discuss at length. 3. Give arguments for or against the abolition of all import duties everywhere throughout the commercial world. 4. Tell what, in your opinion, would constitute "the proper representation of the United States in its diplomatic and consular services." Explain how important these services are. 5. Discuss how "a more equitable distribution of the necessities and comforts of life" could be effected. 6. Show how every American can in some measure help to promote the proper development of American foreign trade.

C. Topic: The Break-up of Austria-Hungary.
Reference: Pages 64–67.
Questions:

1. What items of proof does Mr. Mason give which show that throughout Europe there is "adoration of all things American"? 2. Discuss at length the responsibility that this adoration places upon the American people. 3. Describe the sort of people Mr. Mason pictures the Slovenes and the Czechs to be. 4. Locate all of the peoples and the places mentioned by Mr. Mason in this article. 5. Write out a list of the things said by Mr. Mason about the Czechoslovak Republic and Jugoslavia. 6. What does this article reveal as to mid-European international relations? Do these relations portend happiness or misery for the future? Tell why. 7. Should one rejoice at the break-up of such an ancient and important empire as Austria-Hungary? Reasons.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: A Friend of the Boys.
Reference: Editorial, page 62.
Questions:

1. Write a short biographical sketch of Mr. Arthur D. Chandler. 2. Discuss his character and personality. In this respect compare him with three other prominent Americans. 3. Do you believe that the way to improve delinquent boys is to trust them? Reasons. 4. Write about three hundred words of advice to fathers of boys. 5. Every young American should read every volume of "True Stories of Great Americans," published by the Macmillan Company. These are brief and vivid biographies.

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

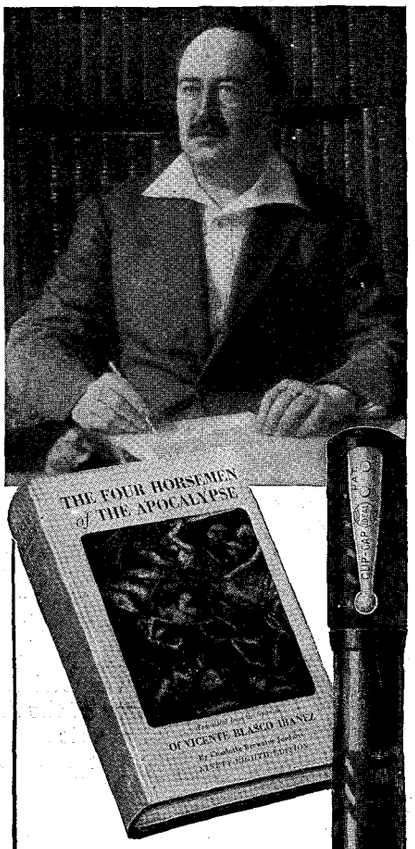
1. Force always has and always will count for more in international decisions than moral authority. 2. Socialism is essentially unchristian.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for May 14, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Analogy (54); illicit, quixotic (60); predatory policies, chauvinistic public opinion, purveyors, rehabilitate, syndicate (61); resuscitate (62); liabilities, attaché, equitable (63); sesame, peremptorily (64); surreptitiously (65).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application



The Author of
The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse
and the pen he wrote it with

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

TRANSLATION OF HIS LETTER

A friend of mine told me that he has called your attention to the Waterman's Fountain Pen held in my hand, in one of my pictures.

I bought it in Buenos Aires eight years ago when I was traveling in South America giving literary lectures, and since then I have written with it my novels, Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, Our Sea, and actually the latest one, entitled The Enemies of the Woman. Furthermore, I have written with it hundreds of articles for the newspapers in favor of the Allied cause and the ten big volumes of my History of the War of 1914.

As you see, the poor pen has worked well. For this reason, it is a little old and tired, but continues to serve me.

Best regards from
VICENTE BLASCO IBAÑEZ.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens are sold by best dealers from $2.50 up

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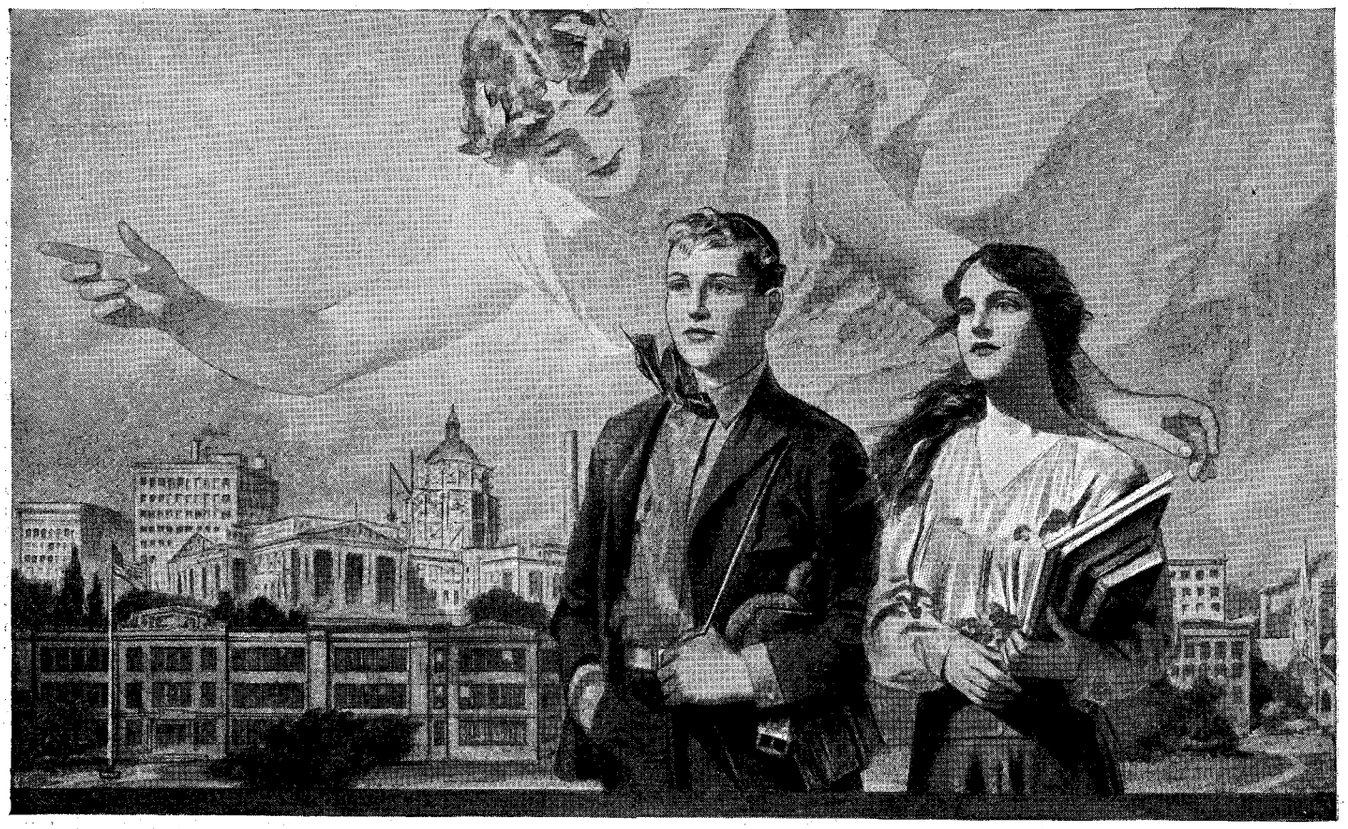

The needs of Young America must go forward!

OF necessity, the war halted peace-time construction and development. Meanwhile, our future citizens continued to attain "school age" and with it their rights to American surroundings.

Cities and States, to keep pace with their fast growing populations, will now quickly carry into effect far-sighted programs for public improvements.

The needed money will be raised by the issue and sale of State and Municipal bonds.

Such bonds put both men and women to work.

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Sanford Bennett at 50 Sanford Bennett at 72

An Old Man at Fifty—A Young Man at Seventy

The Remarkable Story of Sanford Bennett, a Former San Francisco Business Man, Who Solved the Problem of Prolonging Youth

By V. O. SCHWAB

THERE is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid prosaic America by Sanford Bennett, a former San Francisco business man. He proved it, too, right in his own person. At 50 he was partially bald. At 70 he had a thick head of hair, although it was white. At 50 his eyes were weak. At 70 they were as strong as when he was a child. At 50, he was a worn-out, wrinkled, broken-down, decrepit old man. His cheeks were sunken, his face drawn and haggard, his muscles atrophied. Thirty years of chronic dyspepsia had resulted in catarrh of the stomach, with acid rheumatism periodically adding its agonies. At 70 he was in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete, and as young as the average man of 35. All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practiced for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, many of the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem. As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving health, but one of rejuvenating a weak, middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame. There isn't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of youth and the prevention of old age. All this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and as Mr. Bennett believes, the one hundredth mile-stone of life, should read. It is a truly remarkable contribution to health-building literature and is especially valuable because it has been written in a practical manner by a practical man.

Keeping young is simply a matter of knowing how. If you have vitality enough to keep alive, then you have enough to keep young, to keep strong and to be active. Sanford Bennett proves it to you in this book. His message is new. The point of view is unique. The style is fascinating. The pictures are plentiful. The lesson of physical rejuvenation is irresistible. This is a book for every man and woman—young or old.

PARTIAL CONTENTS

Some idea of the field covered by the author may be gained by the following topics: *Old Age, Its Cause; How to Prevent It; The Will in Exercising; Exercising in Bed*—shown by fifteen pages of illustration. *Sun, Fresh Air and Deep Breathing for Lung Development; The Secret of Good Digestion; Dyspepsia; How I Strengthened my Eyes; The Liver; Internal Cleanliness*—how it removes and prevents constipation and its many attendant ills; *External Cleanliness; Rheumatism; Varicose Veins in the Legs; The Hair; The Obese Abdomen; The Rejuvenation of the Face, Throat and Neck; The Skin*, and many other experience chapters of vital interest.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

"Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention," with its 400 pages profusely illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth, contains as much material as many Courses of Instruction selling for $25 or more. But you can secure a copy of this book for only $3. Before committing yourself in any way, however, the publishers will send you "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention" on approval without deposit. Sanford Bennett's system, as fully described and illustrated in his book, increases nerve force and nerve energy, benefiting every organ of the body—the brain included—by keeping the vertebræ of the spinal column young, flexible, elastic, and in perfect alignment. If, after examination in your own home, you feel you can afford to be without youth and health, send the book back within five days and you will owe nothing. If you decide to keep it, send your check for $3. There are no strings to this offer. No money is required in advance. Merely fill out and mail the coupon and by return post "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention" will be sent to you at once.

MAIL COUPON

For having solved the problem of prolonging youth during life, the world owes Sanford Bennett a vote of thanks. Of course there are those who will scoff at the idea, but the real wise men and women among those who hear of Sanford Bennett, will most certainly investigate further and at least acquire a knowledge of his methods. This the publishers will allow you to do without cost or obligation, through their "send no money" offer. Mail the coupon below NOW. Address

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THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Arrow of Gold (The). By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

A romance of the last Spanish Pretender, Carlos of Bourbon, and his plot of about 1875. But this is the mere background for a subtle, intensive study of an elusive woman, Doña Rita, and the strange fascination she exercised over more than one admirer.

Christopher and Columbus. By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

Twin orphan girls, half English and half German, are shipped off to America in war time by a selfish and contemptible English uncle-in-law. They are ingenuous and unworldly, and are taken care of most unconventionally by a sympathetic and honorable American bachelor they run across on shipboard. They nickname themselves Christopher and Columbus because they are about to discover America. Their prattle and innocent attempts to appear dignified and use fine language are amusing. Incidentally there are satirical drives at American snobbery, gossip, and suspicion. The story has not the incisiveness of the author's earlier books.

Love Stories. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Capital short stories—amusing, sprightly, and with an agreeable admixture of romance and real feeling.

Midas and Son. By Stephen McKenna. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

To acquire vast wealth is one thing; to spend it in a large way to solve big world problems is another. The Midas of this story becomes a financial and business magnate with an income of five millions a year, but breaks down just as he is about to tackle the bigger problems. He hopes that his son will rise to the opportunity, but the young man, brilliant as he is, has not the mental and moral stamina needed. He becomes morbid and unhappy because he finds that he no longer loves the woman who deeply loves him, and puts an end to his existence. Mr. McKenna's "Sonia" was a remarkable novel because of its spontaneity and vividness. "Midas and Son" is wanting in just those qualities, but has intellectual ability and good workmanship.

Mystery of the Summer-House (The). By Horace Hutchinson. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A detective story in which reader, detectives, the jury, and everybody else are ingeniously misled as to the guilt in a murder case by what seems like conclusive circumstantial evidence.

Nurse Benson. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. The John Lane Company, New York.

One can readily see that the play on which this novel is based must have the touch-and-go element of light comedy. The dialogue is clever and witty, and the situations are dramatically consistent, however improbable they might be in real life. All novels founded on plays show obvious marks of the reconstruction, and this is no exception.

Rising of the Tide (The). By Ida M. Tarbell. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A true and faithful picture of a small American town's education by force of events into full patriotism and efficiency

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The New Books (Continued)

against German arrogance, cruelty, and ambition. The incidents are dramatic as well as typical, and the story is decidedly worth reading for itself as well as for its lesson.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Courage Today and Tomorrow. By Jeannette Marks. The Woman's Press, New York.

Essays of brave purpose, fine in feeling and abounding in incitement to resoluteness and cheerfulness in meeting life as it comes.

English Literature. By Roy Bennett Pace. Illustrated. Allyn & Bacon, Boston.

This volume is well planned for making the study of English literature liked by students, if anything can; its comments are lucid and judicious, the extracts are well chosen, and the portraits of authors and the pictures of their habitats are clearly printed and interesting.

Field and Study. By John Burroughs. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

A series of disconnected essays, how far reprints from previous periodical publications there is nothing to indicate. Two-thirds of the volume is "Field," one-third "Study." That is as it should be, for Mr. Burroughs is more of an observer than a philosopher. As an accurate observer and a conscientious recorder of what he sees we do not know his superior, but he is a recorder rather than an interpreter. In a single sentence he indicates, perhaps unconsciously, both his excellences and his limitations. "I seem to reach nature," he says, "through my understanding and the desire for knowledge more than through any ethical or purely poetical craving."

MISCELLANEOUS

American Patriotism in Prose and Verse. 1775–1918. Selected and Edited by J. Madison Gathany, A.M. The Macmillan Company, New York.

That there is need for education in patriotism the recent experiences of the United States have proved. The double allegiance of the so-called German-American and the Bolshevist brand of "internationalism," which is really anti-nationalism, are alike repugnant to the patriot, and cannot flourish where patriotism is cultivated. This small, compact volume is therefore distinctly a book for the times. It contains patriotic utterances ranging from Washington to Wilson, from Patrick Henry to Henry van Dyke. It contains informative notes on the selections. This volume is likely to prove useful not only in schools but also in the homes of America, and not only to young people but also to public speakers and others who have occasion to use a reference book on this subject.

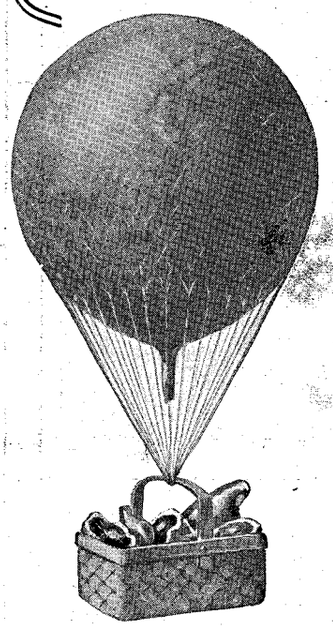
Dctionary of 6,000 Phrases (A). Compiled by Edwin Hamlin Carr. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Everybody consults a thesaurus now and then to find an elusive synonym; the right phrase is also sometimes as elusive as the right word, and the puzzled letter-writer will find help in his search for it by consulting this book. It is arranged in dictionary fashion so that subjects may be easily found.

Redemption of the Disabled (The). By Garrard Harris. Froblems of War and Reconstruction. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is at once a manual of general information for the worker who is engaged in the redemption of the disabled and a message of inspiration for the man who thinks he is crippled. It is also a book that might well be read by every citizen who has the welfare of the returned soldier at heart—and that means all of us.

One Food Cost That Stays Down



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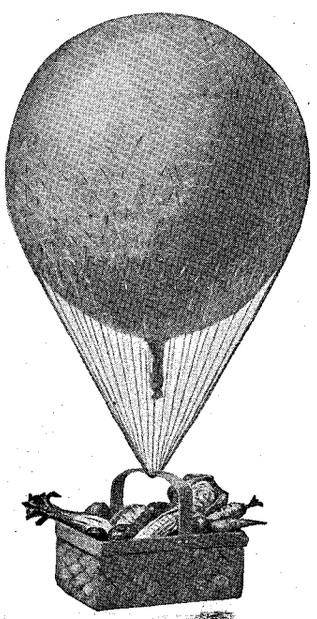

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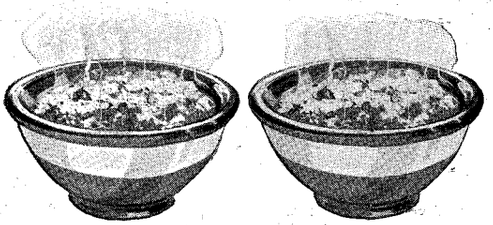

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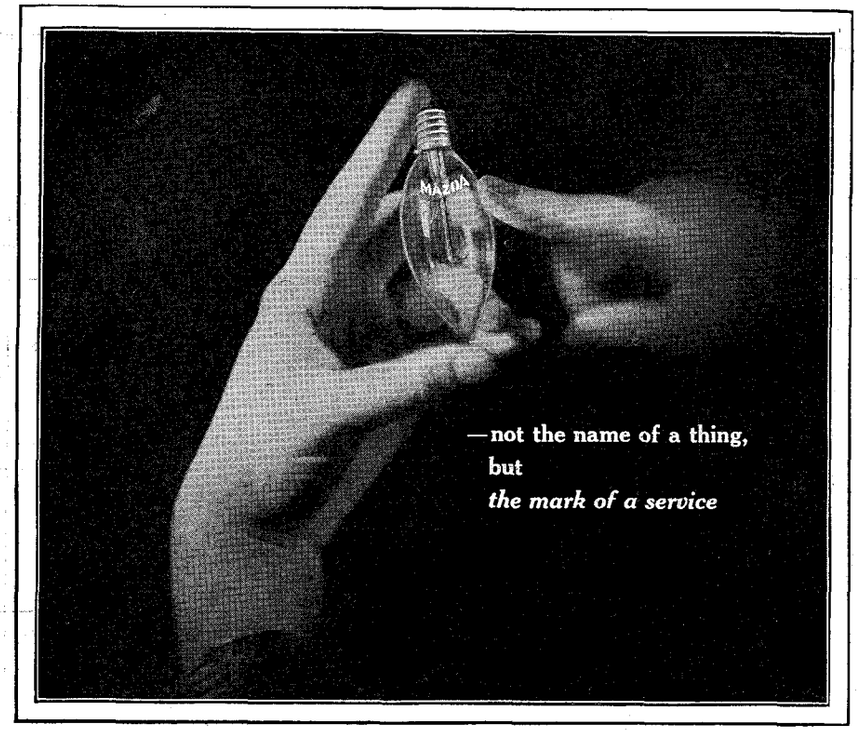

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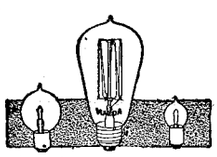

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Every morning Top Sergeant Spät was carried down on a stretcher into the surgical ward to have his wound dressed, and his entrance brought a sort of chill into the room.

There are some wounded Germans in whom good treatment, suffering, or other influences develop a spirit of resignation and who accept what is done for them with some gratitude. But not so with Spät. For many weeks we had struggled our utmost, first to save him from the grasping and tenacious hands of death, and then to soften and soothe his sufferings. But he never gave the least sign of appreciation nor pronounced the slightest word of thanks. He knew a few words of French, which he used strictly to express his material wants; to say, for example, "A little more absorbent cotton under my foot, Monsieur;" or it might be, "Have I any temperature this morning?" Aside from this he always maintained the same iciness of manner, and the look of his eyes, half screened by their colorless lashes, was always hard and indifferent.

He was clearly a man of intelligence and education, but equally clearly dominated by a living hatred and a rigid sense of his own dignity. He bore his sufferings bravely, and yet at the same time as if his vanity impelled him to repress the most ordinary reactions to sudden pain. I scarcely remember ever to have heard him utter a single groan, which would have seemed so natural to me that it would not in the least have led me to despise him. He merely grunted with the half-uttered "Ugh!" of the woodsman swinging the ax.

One day we had to give him an anæsthetic in order to make some incisions in the infected wounds of his leg. His face flushed and he said, almost humbly: "You're not going to amputate it, Monsieur? Don't amputate!"

But on coming out of the ether he resumed his hostile and taciturn manner. Finally I came to believe that his temperament was incapable of expressing anything but cold and passionless animosity. I was undeceived one day by an unexpected incident.

I have a habit, not an uncommon one, I believe, of whistling half under my breath when deeply preoccupied. It may not be an altogether agreeable mannerism, but I often feel the half-unconscious impulse to whistle in this way, especially when I am occupied with some serious and difficult task.

One morning while removing the dressings from Sergeant Spät's wound I fell to whistling in a low tone a melody, scarcely knowing what I was doing or what the melody was. I was thinking only of the man's wounded leg and did not glance at his face. Suddenly I had the curious sensation of feeling that his eyes were fixed

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The Third Symphony (Continued)

upon me with a wholly new expression, and I instantly looked up. An extraordinary thing had come to pass. Suffused and animated with a sort of warmth of contentment, the face of the German was wreathed in smiles. I scarcely recognized it. It was impossible to believe that a man with the traits of character which he habitually displayed could improvise such a smile. It was intimate and full of feeling.

"Tell me, Monsieur," he said in a low voice, "that's something from the 'Third Symphony,' is it not, which you are—how do you say—whistling?—whistling is the word, is it not?"

The first thing I did was to stop whistling. Then I answered, "Yes, it is from the 'Third Symphony,' I believe." Then I hesitated, silent and confused.

Across the abyss between us it seemed as if some unseen power were thrusting a slender bridge.

The miracle lasted for a few seconds, and then again I felt fall upon me the habitual look of Sergeant Spät—the icy, irrevocable shadow of the face of an adversary.

"FOTCHING UP THE BOY"

My household directions for "fotching up the boy" have been short and swift. As I think of them they follow:

By my plan of keeping clean inside just as you would keep clean outside—without comment and simply as a matter of course.

By not hounding him into a corner by too many unnecessary questions.

By never admitting in his presence that a boy is capable of underhanded doing.

By suggesting to him that if he ever felt any superiority to any human being that he go upstairs and take a bath and get over it.

By intimating that no one is ever offended by refined language and decent manners.

By maintaining a great respect for any reserve he may have attained.

By respecting him as an individual.

By realizing that he has his own leadings, intuitions, tastes, and preferences, and that he may be an older, more inspired soul than I am.

By praising him very often.

By leaping upon him and changing conditions on the minute when he slumped.

By everlasting sharing with him the great universal joke.

By understanding when he was bored by Milton's "Comus" and by being thrilled when he chose to read it.

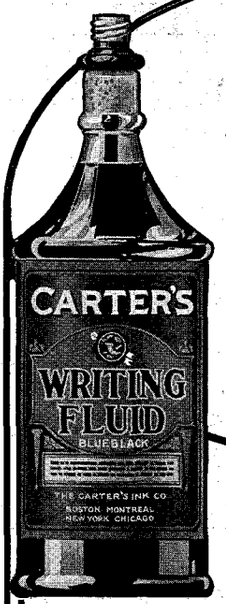
By loving him when he came from the boiler works covered with soot and by continuing my affection when he was in fresh linen.

By accepting at home all the courtesies I wished to have him distribute abroad.

By running along with him in the study of the stars, the garden, politics, the daily news, industrial and social affairs, cookery, and everything from boilers to trench mortars.

By my faith in him. HIS MOTHER.

A Texas paper publishes this list of things in which Texas leads the Nation: Live stock, land area, wild game, railway mileage, number of farms and also uncultivated acreage, cotton production, watermelons, bees, early strawberries, big league ball players—and other items for which space is lacking.



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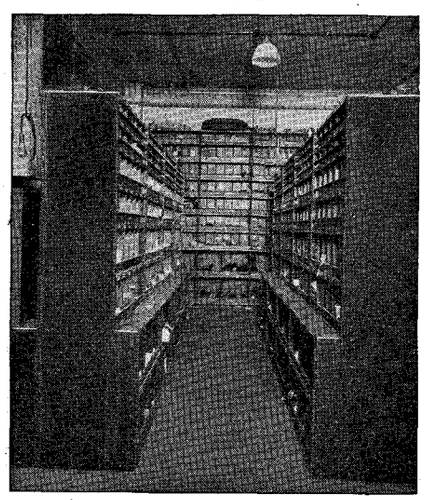

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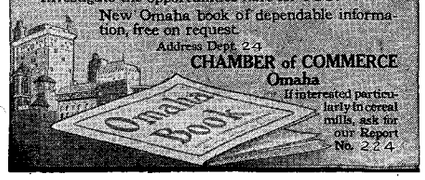

THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH

BY THE HON. W. H. SULLIVAN

Mayor of Bogalusa, Louisiana

IN considering the present status and future of the lumber industry of the Southland it is necessary to bear in mind a little of the history of the Southern lumber industry.

The inherent wealth of the South was, until comparatively a few years ago, little realized by the people throughout the United States. It has a wealth in its climate, its rainfall, its soil for agricultural purposes, its mineral reservoirs, and its vast forests of hard and soft wood—largely Southern pine.

Prior to 1861 the manufacture of lumber and timber from the great forests of the South was largely a local enterprise. Only the large-size timber was removed from the land closely adjacent to streams, and floated down to a few small mills along tide water. The output of these mills being used largely in the local markets, very little was moved either for export or to the large consuming markets in the North.

The products of the forests of the South have now reached and have become necessities in all the lumber-consuming territory of the North, East, Canada, and the markets of the world—they are the product of thousands of sawmills, and it is estimated that in 1912 there were in operation 14,217 sawmills in the States from Virginia to Texas, inclusive. It is estimated that of the 44,000,000,000 feet of lumber produced throughout the United States in 1917 14,500,000,000 feet was Southern pine, and this amount does not include other soft woods and hardwoods manufactured in the South. It can therefore be seen that there has been a great and rapid growth of the lumber industry of the South during a comparatively few years.

There have been marked improvements in the manufacture of lumber, with the view of utilizing all of the tree possible and keeping down the waste to a minimum. In the early days of the Southern pine industry it was customary simply to produce from the log the largest piece of timber possible, the slabs and side boards being burned. This, however, is no longer true of the industry to-day, as it has been found that with the increasing demand not only have the side cuts a value, but moldings, laths, box shooks, and crates are produced from what was formerly wasted.

It was the lumber industry of to-day, largely in the South, that rushed to the aid of our Government in its war programme and furnished material in the space of a few months for the housing of our Army, the building of our wooden fleet, and the supplying of the necessary lumber for the powder plants, docks, wharves, warehouses, and other construction work which was so

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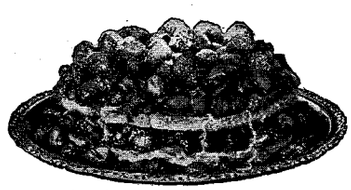

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Present Status and Future of the Lumber Industry of the South (Continued)

vital to us in the past great emergency, and it can be said that through the fine organizations of the Southern lumber industry no time was lost in the Government's war activities on account of the need for lumber.

Our industry has been the predominating factor in the building of numerous towns and cities throughout this territory. It is only necessary to visit Bogalusa, Louisiana, where is located the largest sawmill in the world, with a daily capacity of one million feet, to secure an idea of the great activities and constructive work of our industry. In 1906, where stood a virgin pine forest, there is to-day a city of over sixteen thousand people, enjoying all the comforts and advantages of cities of similar size in other communities which have ripened with age in their development.

The lumbermen of the South, realizing to the fullest extent their duties to the individual, the State, and the Nation, are taking a vital interest in the land from which they are removing the forests. They are placing such land as is suitable for agricultural purposes on the market at a very nominal price, and in many instances at their own expense are developing large areas of their cut-over land, establishing experimental farms to determine the best methods of stock raising and farming, and are co-operating to the fullest extent with the Government's Department of Agriculture in working out the problems of the future of the cut-over land areas, and it is safe to predict that in the space of a few years the cut-over lands of the lumber industry of the South will be yielding good homes, employment, and revenue to the agricultural people of the Nation.

There is also another new industry that is being developed from the forest resources of the Southland, namely, the manufacture of paper. As a further means of forest conservation and the saving of waste, there have been erected large mills, the pulp for which is made from what was formerly sawmill and woods waste. Not only is it now unnecessary for the lumbermen to destroy the waste from their lumber operations, but they are also saving in the forests the tops, branches, and other material which was formerly without value.

This new industry in the South will make the "Lumber Cities" permanent, for the land which is not suitable for agriculture can be reforested with quick growth short-leaf pine, so that the source of supply from which pulp can be produced will be to all intents and purposes perpetual.

The future of the lumber industry of the South is one of magnitude, for it will play a prominent part in the building of American homes, which idea is now being fostered and promoted by our Government as one of the vital factors in making the American people home-loving, peace-loving, and contented citizens. It also has its responsibilities in the furnishing of lumber and timber for the rebuilding of the devastated portions of Europe and the supplying of the necessary wood for the industrial expansion in Mexico and the South American countries.

The lumbermen of the South fully realize their responsibilities to their industry and to the Nation, and are striving at all times to protect and develop their people who are depending upon the manufacture of lumber for a livelihood, and the Southland, which has given to the Nation such a valuable resource.

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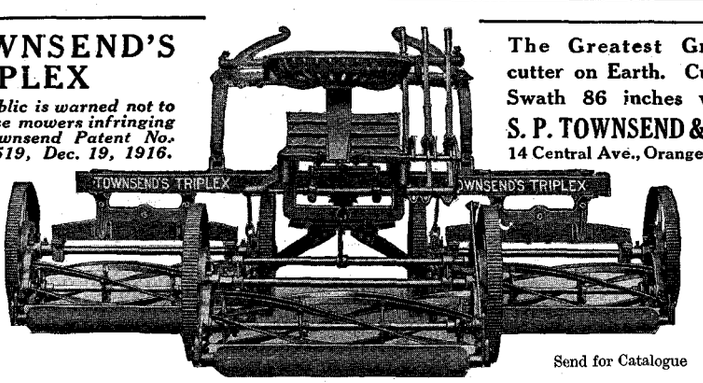

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BY THE WAY

Rear-Admiral Sims recently paid a friendly tribute to the firemen and stokers of the merchant marine who bravely stuck to their arduous and dangerous work while the German submarines were running amuck. He concluded: "Next time you are aboard a liner and see a greasy member of the fire-room force slip up on deck for a breath of fresh air, touch your hat to him."

A woman came up to the paying teller's window at the First National Bank the other day, so the Portland (Oregon) "Express" says, with a check for fifty dollars which she wished to cash. The teller glanced at the check, and, fingering his greenbacks, asked in his pleasantest tones: "What denomination, madam?" "Lutheran," replied the woman; "what are you?"

Lodgings in Paris are hard to get and command a premium. A cartoon in "Pêle Mêle" represents a boulevardier, hat in hand, approaching an old and extremely unattractive janitress with this proposition: "See here, Mme. la Concierge, if you get me a room, I'll give you two hundred francs, and, besides, a Christmas present of five hundred francs, and—" "But, M'sieur, I have received from another applicant an offer of marriage if I get lodgings for him!"

The ignorance of some elements of the rising generation as to the Bible is often deplored; but occasionally the young men of to-day display an aptness of comment on Scriptural subjects that is gratifying. Here is an example quoted by a subscriber: The young artilleryman had said that Germany was a bully and a coward and carried her defeat in her make-up. The Biblical commentator instanced, as proof of this, Goliath in full armor parading up and down and cursing the Israelites, while the "young and inexperienced" David slew him with a smooth stone from the brook. To this the artilleryman rejoined: "Don't believe for a moment that David was ignorant or inexperienced. He knew perfectly the value of the projectile. He knew that armor and 'a spear with a shaft like a weaver's beam' were clumsy and useless offensives against well-selected and well-aimed projectiles!"

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, as reported in "Blighty," "what is the meaning of the word transparent?" Willie: "Something you can see through." "Right. Now give an example." "A ladder."

The clergyman who has humor and a knowledge of human nature sometimes finds it better to fall in with rough talk rather than to give a soft answer. Such was the case with the bishop, as reported in an English paper, who asked a miner why he never went to church. "Why, you see, sir, it's like this," was the reply; "the fust time I went to church they threw water in my face, and the second time they tied me to a woman I've had to keep ever since." The bishop smiled grimly. "And the third time you go," he said, "they'll throw dirt on you."

Apropos of that form of the drama whose action largely consists in "soaking 'em one," the Long Island City "Star" says: "Now that Charlie Chaplin is married, just think what may happen when the bride essays her first custard pie!"

Harry Rowson, an English film manager, was born in England and served his coun-

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By the Way (Continued)

try in the war. His name was originally Rosenbaum. An English paper, learning this fact, accused him of being a German. His parents, however, were Russian, though their name, Rosenbaum, had a Germanic coloring. The case came into the courts and the editor had to acknowledge his mistake and publicly apologize. It is unsafe to jump to conclusions about a man's nationality from the sound of his name, as the following paragraph also shows.

An Associated Press correspondent, R. C. Long, gives in a recent book a graphic description of the famous Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, "the Bastille of Petrograd," once used to imprison revolutionists, later to intern aristocrats. One of the prisoners he interviewed was General Rennenkampf, who was associated with General Samsonoff in the disastrous battle of Tannenberg. Asked what his offenses were, Rennenkampf answered, "Samsonoff's defeat and my own German name." But his Teutonic sympathies were perhaps shown in this bitter remark: "I am told that the cause of Russia's defeat is that three-quarters of her officers are Germans; the real cause is that three-quarters of them are Russians."

Makaroff, the former Russian Minister of the Interior, was also a prisoner in the grim Fortress, and made a curious comment on the situation, as reported by Mr. Long: "He denounced the Revolution and prophesied that it would perish at the hands of extreme Democracy. 'The Government of the Czar,' he said, 'was wholly vicious; but I supported it as a patriotic man, and did nothing to aggravate its badness. I was honestly convinced that all possible Russian governments must be bad.' Prison and Terror, he affirmed, had been the only means respectively of keeping order and of correcting despotism, since Tartar days; and they would continue so to the end."

A British tourist in devastated France is pictured in "Punch" as being "floored" by the educated Chinese head of a force of laborers doing reconstruction work. The dialogue follows:

British visitor (using pidgin English to supposed laborer): "John Chinaman likee muchee dlessee allee samee English soldier."

Chinaman: "Well, sir, I don't concern myself much about uniform. Actually I'm a journalist and only came here for the experience."

The ups and downs of auction sales were interestingly shown in Paris lately, when two designs for ceilings by the Venetian artist Tiepolo were sold for $8,200; they had been bought by a dealer within recent years for $30. A Corot, "The Forum Seen from the Gardens of the Farnese Palace," brought $11,400; at the Corot sale in 1875 it went for $520.

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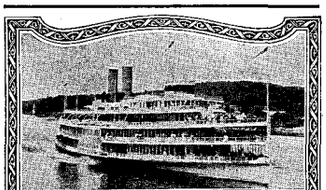

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It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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Desirable Cottages with hotel service.
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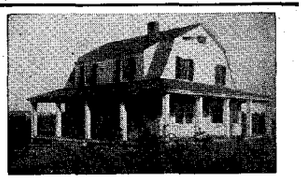

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Large living-room, open fireplaces, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 tiled baths on second floor; 3 bedrooms, large billiard-room and bath on third floor; hot water heat; hardwood floors, white enamel woodwork, finest fixtures and decorations; every improvement; garage with chauffeur's rooms and bath; 1½ acres; most select and convenient locality; no exchange.
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Real Estate

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Shore front camp in the pines for rent furnished. Finest section of lake. Magnificent lake and mountain view from porch. Sand beach for children. For floor plan and photographs address C. H. EASTON, Scarborough, N. Y.

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Westchester County. Offer at pre-war price of $5,250, a modern ten-room white stucco *hollow tile residence, eight minutes from* station, half hour Grand Central Terminal. Open and quiet surroundings. Would consider rental. Full particulars can be secured from owner by addressing 9,815, Outlook.

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SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.—FOR RENT, furnished cottage, all conveniences, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; finest location, near Buckwood Inn. Mrs. JOHN T. WATSON, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

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HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Physician, also councilors, for boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Situations

WANTED—Woman, middle-aged, or young man of refinement and education as cashier and office assistant. Address, with full particulars, Heathcote Inn, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—Private secretary. Must be fast and accurate stenographer and typist, also understand handling of personal double entry accounts. Prefer one with experience in preparing press notices. In reply state experience, salary desired. Excellent position for woman of refinement. R. B. S., 6,884, Outlook.

RAILWAY traffic inspector, $110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Active woman of mature age for position as superintendent of Protestant home. Sixty inmates with incurable infirmities are cared for. Man and wife or mother and grown daughter eligible. Applicant must furnish references as to nursing experience, executive ability, character. State age. 6,944, Outlook.

POSITION open for private secretary in gentleman's office in the city. One experienced in bookkeeping and stenography a requisite. Salary $25 per week. Address, stating references and experience, 6,948, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave. Cafeteria manager from August; male tutor, French or Italian, boy twelve; governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians.

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SUMMER JOB FOR COLLEGE GIRL. Would you like to spend the summer near New York? We want some one to help care for small child. Pleasant home in country suburb, days free. Salary. Earl E. Whitehorn, 120 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Companion for elderly lady. Some knowledge of nursing necessary. Location Niagara Falls, N. Y. 6,887, Outlook.

WANTED—Young woman of refinement as mother's helper in small family. Mrs. W. O. Badger, 99 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

RELIABLE woman night attendant old gentlemen, 9 P.M. to 9 A.M. $15 weekly. Phone Columbus 4783 before 10:30 any morning.

WANTED—An experienced woman as assistant housekeeper in large institution near New York City. Good salary with board and full maintenance. Address P. O. Box 175, *White Plains*, New York.

Teachers and Governesses

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Capable, refined young woman to take charge of two girls, ages six and eight, in Chicago home. Knowledge of French and music essential. Best of references required. Good salary. Permanent position. Address 3,626, Outlook.

TEACHERS wanted—All subjects all over the country. National Teachers Agency, 310 Munsey Building, Washington; General offices, Evanston, Ill.

INQUIRIES already coming in for teachers in all subjects for 1919. International Musical and Educational *Agency, Carnegie Hall*, N. Y.

WANTED—French governess for Colorado family with three children. Please give references, age, qualifications, and salary expected when replying. 740 Emerson St., Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

KINDERGARTNER—Woman for Blind Babies' Home, Summit, N. J. Uniforms furnished. $25 monthly, board and care. Call or write Room 52, 2 W. 15th St., Manhattan.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

LADY osteopath of high repute would like to accompany wealthy woman or small party to the White or Green Mountains for July and August. A No. 1 references. Who wishes such service? 6,943, Outlook.

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SECRETARY-GARDENER. Lady desires position. Experienced gardener with knowledge of secretarial work, typewriting, etc. Could take charge small country place. 6,930, Outlook.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—American, conscientious, experienced, efficient. 6,939, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WISH to secure position for friend, lady of unusual executive ability and personal charm. Would be invaluable to elderly couple. Also fitted to control a home. 6,953, Outlook.

KINDERGARTEN teacher desires position as companion to children for summer. 6,951, Outlook.

YOUNG woman with child three years desires position as housekeeper or house manager, preferably for widower. 6,952, Outlook.

COMPANION—Young lady, 24 years of age, refined, educated, can drive an automobile. References. Box 6,937, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, experienced housekeeper, desires responsible position where there are no small children. 6,918, Outlook.

ENGLISH teacher desires position as *companion or governess.* 6,914, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as traveling companion or governess by young woman. 6,923, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, high school teacher, desires position as companion or secretary (typist). Would travel. 6,906, Outlook.

COMPANION—Refined lady, good linguist, nursing experience. Would travel. References. 6,908, Outlook.

COMPANION—Managing, working housekeeper, small family. References exchanged 6,931, Outlook.

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The United States Railroad Administration has issued the following descriptive booklets of the above sections containing authoritative information and lists of hotels: "*New Jersey Seashore*", "*Long Island*", "*New England Shores South of Boston*", "*New England Shores North and East of Boston*", "*New England Lakes and Mountains*", "*Adirondacks and Thousand Islands*", "*Saratoga Springs, Lake George and Lake Champlain*", "*Niagara Falls*", "*Michigan Summer Resorts*". Ask your local ticket agent to help you plan your trip, or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office; or write the nearest Travel Bureau, naming the Booklet wanted.

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The Annual Out-of-Doors Number of The Outlook

will be the issue of June 11, 1919. This number will contain several special articles on out-of-doors and vacation subjects, as well as beautiful illustrations of typical American scenery. We suggest the use of advertising space in this issue by Summer Hotels and Camps, Tourist Agencies, and Steamship Lines.

Rates and special information upon request

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381 Fourth Avenue, New York

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COMPANION.—College girl, to young or elderly woman. References. 6,927, Outlook.

POSITION as companion by well educated Virginia woman now living in New York. Splendid references. 6,929, Outlook.

FRENCH lady (Parisian), refined, good school experience, excellent references, wishes position for summer, chaperon or teacher. 6,942, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion to elderly lady. 6,935, Outlook.

WOMAN of education desires position as companion-housekeeper in home of refinement, vicinity of Philadelphia. Highest references. Mrs. C., Box 145, Rosemont, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE student, professor's son, traveled, well read, likes outdoors, children; can tutor, apply self indoors and out. Best references. 6,946, Outlook.

WHO wants a French teacher from suburban boarding school? June 15–September 15. 6,949, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, four-year high, normal graduate, experienced intermediate grades, references, desires fall position. 6,945, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED teacher (Paris French), refined European, wishes position for 2-3 summer months in family or summer school. 6,947, Outlook.

BACK FROM THREE YEARS' SERVICE, Frenchman, college instructor, wishes to tutor during summer. Lebert, Williamstown, Mass.

TEACHER pottery, basketry, drawing, design, summer camp or school. Experienced. References. 6,913, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER wishes position as governess for summer months. Seven years' experience. 6,912, Outlook.

POSITION wanted by young college graduate for summer as tutor or companion to boy age 12 to 16. Experience as counselor in boys' camp. 6,920, Outlook.

POSITION as instructor in fine and applied art in girls' camp by thoroughly equipped teacher. 6,925, Outlook.

TUTOR and companion to boy 10-14 years. Position wanted for summer months by senior, Phillips Exeter Academy. Is now proctor at Dunbar Hall. Reference, Dr. Lewis Perry, Principal. A. C. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

KINDERGARTNER, Boston graduate, young, experienced, desires position for fall term in private school, boarding or day school. Kindergarten or primary work. Would take charge of entertainments of school and willing to assist in office of institution when necessary. Excellent references. 6,924, Outlook.

YOUNG French woman wishes position for summer. Teaches in best schools. Excellent references. Madame C., Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J.

VASSAR woman tutor, English, history, Latin, pianist, wishes position June to October. 6,886, Outlook.

NATIVE French teacher (young man, 26), now teaching in an academy, wishes position during summer vacation with family or institution. 6,858, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

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MISCELLANEOUS

WOULD care for elderly lady, young girl, or child in my home. 6,919, Outlook.

WILL give exceptional care to infant or young child in my country home. $25 per week. References given and required. 6,921, Outlook.

WANTED—To care for three or four young girls 12 to 16 years for July and August in country home in Berkshires. Address "Mugun," Lawrence House, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 99th Street.

LITERARY material prepared for speakers, debaters, writers. Authors' Research Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

LADY experienced in care of children will take into her country home for summer child under five. Intelligent care assured. 6,933, Outlook.

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EXPERIENCED teacher would give motherly care to few children at own home in country—New Jersey. 6,941, Outlook.

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[*Advertisement*]

A Simple Way to Remove Stomach Trouble

Results in 48 Hours

By Lamar K. Tuttle, D.O., M.D.

Dr. Lamar K. Tuttle, of New York City, is a graduate of both the osteopathic and regular schools of medicine and ranks high in his profession. He has been in active practice for the past fifteen years, and is consulted by many of the most prominent men and women in America. He is a member of the A. M. A. A., A. O. A., N. Y. O. S., etc. We feel honored to have a physician of Dr. Tuttle's high standing consent to give his views so freely.

AN old friend of mine dropped in to see me some months ago. When we had finished talking over old times he said, "Doctor, I want to have a straight talk with you about my health, and I want you to tell me the truth."

Like many a business man, he was beginning to feel severe doubts about his state of health. He had nothing particularly the matter with him, but he felt that his old-time energy and staying powers were slipping away. He lacked his former enthusiasm; the edge seemed to have been taken off his ability to enjoy things; headaches, pains in the eyes, in the back of the head and the stomach, bothered him all too frequently.

He had all sorts of other symptoms which, while they quickly "wore off," sufficed to rob him of his ability to get things done, and to make him think seriously about his state of health. His case was typical of that of the everyday man and woman. Thousands have just the same symptoms, and they worry and suffer just as he worried and suffered.

I gave him some advice. A few months later he dropped in to see me again—an altogether different-looking man this time. He had added about twenty pounds to his weight; his skin and his eyes were clearer, and he had all of the "snap" and "sparkle" of his younger days. With great delight he told me that he felt like a new man. Gone were the old aches and pains, the stomach trouble, the depressed feelings, and the "off" days. In their place were vigorous health, boundless enthusiasm and an almost tireless capacity for work.

How was this remarkable change brought about? Well, the best way is for me to talk to you just as I talked to him when he first came to me. I opened my talk this way:

"Recently I was a guest at a banquet in New York City given in honor of a prominent physician. At the conclusion of the banquet, the guest of the evening was called upon to speak. He held up a large bowl and explained that as each course had been served he had placed a part of it in the bowl.

Then, with a sweep of the hand, he removed the cover and asked us to look closely upon its contents. One look was sufficient! The contents of the bowl were an affront to sight, smell and taste! And then when the physician reminded us that at that very moment our stomachs were struggling with just such an awful mess, our feelings can well be imagined!

The physician went on to tell us that most of our ailments—occasional or chronic—come from incorrect eating, of which he had just shown such a striking example.

It is what we put in our stomach, not our faithful stomach, that is to blame for many of the ailments popularly attributed to stomach trouble. "Stomach trouble" is usually food trouble—the stomach is rebelling against the food we are forcing into it.

The rapid return to health of a sufferer from so-called chronic disease, who applies the simple and easily acquired principles of correct eating, is often startling.

Good health, in fact life itself, is dependent upon the amount and quality of the air we breathe—the water we drink and the food we eat. We cannot always command fresh pure air, but we can control what we put in our stomachs.

Blood has been aptly called the "stream of life." It is the medium whereby our tissues receive food and tissue waste is removed. Oxygen—an element essential to tissue life—is drawn from the air we breathe and carried by the blood to the body tissues. The food we eat contains elements just as essential as oxygen to body health and life.

In your stomach the food is prepared for body building by a chemical process exact, complete and simple.

The special senses, taste, smell, and to a certain degree sight, act as special guardians for the stomach. Certain substances we cannot—must not eat. When these substances are offered as food either our taste finds them unwelcome, or our sense of smell protests and we reject the article for food, even though it be attractive to the eye. Good and proper food must therefore appeal to our taste and smell.

But there are ways known to cookery of fooling our stomach guardians. Our sense of taste is drugged with rich sauces and condiments; the aroma of skillfully combined food articles pleases the sense of smell, and the decorative art delights the eye. This leads us to force upon a helpless stomach food combinations that when acted upon chemically by the stomach laboratory, result in body poisoning. The intestines labor unsuccessfully with quantities of waste and fermentation and even putrefaction ensue. The blood stream becomes loaded—actually polluted—with irritants and toxines; the entire body system is affected and before long the signs and symptoms of disease are manifest.

These symptoms are grouped and classified and called—as the case may be—"rheumatism"—"hardening of the arteries"—"heart trouble"—"acid stomach," etc. They may all come from one thing—food poisoning. The symptoms of food poisoning are too numerous for mention here—the so-called diseases traceable directly to this cause are legion. The weariness of the "tired business man" can often be directly traced to incorrect eating.

The oft-repeated complaint of the individual apparently in good health who complains that his night's sleep benefits him but little, inasmuch as he awakens in the morning as "tired as when he went to bed," is so familiar to us all as to occasion little if any interest. The sufferer attributes his unrefreshing sleep to overwork—lack of exercise—or "nervousness." This condition is often called by a high-sounding name, "Neurasthenia," and the patient given a prescription for a drug for his poor stomach to struggle with. A large percentage of these cases are victims of food poisons—the direct result of incorrect eating.

Another large group of unfortunates are those who suffer frequent attacks of so-called bilious headaches—attacks which are painful and distressing beyond words. In many cases they are caused by a laboring overworked liver and a poisoned intestinal tract—the result of faulty food combinations.

The victim of chronic stomach hyperacidity is surely an object of pity. This condition breeds pessimism, and no wonder! With the physical and mental suffering it entails—plus the recurring disappointments experienced by many in search of a cure—pessimism on the part of the sufferer surely is excusable.

In most cases both the doctor and the patient direct most of their attention to the stomach. The stomach in many cases is doing the best possible. Incorrect eating resulting in stomach abuse, is the first cause. The cure can be found in correct eating—proper stomach use. Though many régimes of special diet have been tried in vain, I have known mastery and application of the principles of correct eating to effect a cure. The self-healing and self-restoring powers of the human machine, when structurally correct, are almost limitless.

It is possible, by means of properly combining the food we eat, for us actually to eat our way to health. We need not go on a meagre diet, nor deprive ourselves of the food we like. We can still go on eating the usual foods, but we must know how to properly combine them.

Of those who have successfully specialized in dietetics, none rank higher than Eugene Christian. After much painstaking experimentation with food chemistry, plus a wide knowledge gained in the field of practice of his specialty, he is eminently qualified to speak as an authority on what a man should put in his stomach as food.

Eugene Christian has written a series of Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, 24 in number. The results of his experiments, experience and learning, are in these lessons. They contain the secret of correct eating. Through them thousands have found the key to health and happiness. These lessons are stripped of all technicalities. They give you definite facts, in plain everyday language. They tell you exactly what to eat in order to maintain perfect health; and also how to cure many distressing ailments.

If you suffer from stomach hyperacidity, there are good probabilities that within forty-eight hours after you apply Eugene Christian's teachings, you will know stomach comfort. The knowledge gained from these lessons will prove of benefit to the sufferer from any ailment. To the well they insure a reasonable means of maintaining health. You will learn to use your stomach—not abuse it. The writer has been in active practice during the greater part of the past fifteen years and bases his opinions on the evil effects of incorrect eating and the curative results of correct eating on experiences with hundreds of cases.

Stomach abuse due to incorrect eating is one of the most frequent causes of disease in man. Mental efficiency is greatly dependent upon physical well-being, and business success is dependent upon both. A mind and body drugged by poisons generated from the fermenting, putrefying end products of wrongly combined food elements can neither manifest efficiency nor know the true meaning of health, contentment or happiness."

* * * * * * *

WITH Eugene Christian's Little Lessons in Corrective Eating at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons, and you will find that you secure results with the first meal. This, of course, does not mean that complicated illnesses can be removed at one meal, but it does mean that real results can nearly always be seen in 48 hours or less.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Department 155, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3.00, the small fee asked.

The reason why the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination, without money in advance, is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves is more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

Send no money. Merely mail the coupon below or write a letter and the Little Lessons will reach you by return mail.

Corrective Eating Society, Inc.,

Dept. 155, 443 Fourth Ave., New York City

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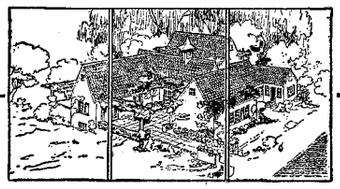

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